FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAP REPORTS APRIL 23-26 WARSAW PACT MILITARY COUNCIL MEETING

LD270838 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 April, PAP--The successive session of the Military Council of the Warsaw Treaty member states' United Armed Forces, headed by the commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, was held in Warsaw on April 23-26.

The session was attended by representatives of the Bulgarian People's Army, the Hungarian People's Army, the National People's Army of the GDR, the Polish Armed Forces, the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Armed Forces of the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovakian People's Army.

The Military Council discussed issues connected with the current activity of the United Armed Forces and adopted appropriate recommendations in this respect. The session took place in an atmosphere of friendship and close cooperation between the armies of the Warsaw treaty member-states.

ROMESH CHANDRA ARRIVES FOR PRAGUE WPC MEETING

AU241110 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "R. Chandra in Prague"]

[Text] Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, arrived on Sunday [22 April] in Prague to attend a session here of the World Peace Council Presidium, which will be held on 25-27 April on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the establishment of an organized world peace movement.

The distinguished guest was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Josef Mudroch acting deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Council and by representatives of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the International Union of Students.

WPC Presidium Meeting

LD251318 Prague CTK in English 1123 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Presidium of the World Peace Council opened its session here today, with representatives of the United Nations and important international non-governmental organizations attending. Also present was a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the National Front and the government, headed by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, and a delegation of the Czechoslovak Peace Committee, led by its chairman, Bedrich Svestka.

The session was addressed by World Peace Council Chairman Romesh Chandra and later by Vasil Bilak who also read a message by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

PRESIDENT CARTER'S SPEECH SUPPORTING SALT II CITED

Prague Commentary

LD270916 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Will the negotiations on the final text of the SALT-II agreement end this week of next week? This is one of the most discussed questions among journalists and politicians throughout the world. And the United States is no exception, where views on the SALT II agreement differ widely indeed. After a long hesitation even President Carter and his administration have begun to side with the realistically thinking politicians supported by most Americans. In a speech in New York yesterday before the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, President Carter took a positive stand on the SALT II agreement. He said that SALT II is no favor to the Soviet Union, and this agreement was prepared with consideration taken to the United States national security interests. At that meeting with newspaper publishers, who many times have unleashed a frantic campaign against military relaxation, President Carter said that the SALT II agreement would help strengthen peace in the whole world. A rejection of the SALT II agreement by the United States Senate would force everybody to draw the conclusion that the United States is for confrontation instead of peace and cooperation.

Rightwing extremists, who are trying to condition the ratification of the SALT II agreement by provocative demands on the Soviet Union, were told by President Carter that the agreement is important in itself because the possibility of mutual destruction in a nuclear war makes peace strategy the only reasonable alternative for both sides. This profoundly truthful idea persistently applied by the Soviet Union makes the American military-industryial complex sick. It is known that its powerful exponents with their prolific hunger for arms and profits influence considerably the country's military and foreign policy. And that is why American militarists have recently been launching one attack after another on the SALT II agreement. One of the most provocative of them was the Pentagon's announcement about the preparation for the so-far largest exercises of the United States strategic forces at the very time when work on SALT II is near its completion.

It cannot but be seen that Carter's present policy has been endorsed by the American military-industrial complex, accomodated in every respect by the government. Also now when defending the SALT II agreement, the White House has shown itself to have a second face when at the same time it speaks for further armaments and for modernization of America's strategic forces. Let us hope, however, that realism will prevail in United States foreign policy and lead to the ratification of the SALT II agreement.

Budapest Report

LD261648 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state and the USSR ambassador in Washington are continuing talks this morning about the new SALT agreement. A spokesman for Vance said that there will still have to be a few talks. President Carter yesterday called on the American Congress not to reject the SALT treaty under preparation. Our New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar reports:

President Carter devoted his entire speech at the New York general assembly of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association yesterday to SALT. His objective was to win domestic public opinion and through it exert pressure on the Senate to ratify the U.S.-Soviet SALT agreement which is expected to be ready soon.

In our existing relations with the Soviet Union, the possibility of mutual destruction makes the strategy of peace the only sensible choice for both parties, emphasized the President who proved with detailed data that the agreement does not weaken the United States and that American is capable of verifying compliance to it.

Carter said it was necessary to increase military expenditures but added that Americans do not wish to return to the cold war and an unlimited arms race. The President declared that the United States and the Soviet Union have in essence equal military strength and this is why by signing the SALT treaty Washington is not doing Moscow a favor, while simultaneously the American people make life more secure for the whole world. Carter also said that were America to reject signing the SALT agreement, it would cause tension, and that the United States would no longer be considered a peace-loving country.

NATO PLANNERS' FLORIDA MEETING DISCUSSED

Warsaw Commentary

LD241700 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A 2-day meeting of the nuclear planning group of the NATO pact begins today in a U.S. airbase in Florida. Editor Wojciech Bogdanowicz talks about the topic for discussion.

The meeting of ministers of defense of the eight Atlantic countries will be confidential, but it is obvious what the topic of the talks will be. The issue is the equipping of Western Europe with new middle-range rocket missile. These would most probably be Pershing II missiles--U.S. missiles--with a range of about 2,000 kilometers. This kind of rocket is sometimes called the Eurostrategic weapon--that is, a weapon which could [word indistinct] the troops of a possible enemy stationed on our continent. One supporter of the expansion of this kind of system is the FRG, with the reservation that the rockets be positioned on the territories of several Atlantic states and not only in the FRG. The NATO Pact argues that the extension and modernization of West European rocket forces is essential in connection with the threat from the East. This is not a new argument, but in the history of the Atlantic Pact it has generally been effective. One can expect that this time too, during the meeting in Florida, the decision will be (?yes). This will not, however, be the final decision. The issue of new rockets for West Europe must be declared on by the Atlantic defense planning (?committee) and the final decision will lie with the leaders of the NATO states.

Meanwhile, several West European states will be having elections, which may make a possible agreement more difficult. The new rockets will cost money, no small amount. The question is who will pay for them and how much. One way or another, the desire to strengthen the Atlantic rocket potential is a fact. The supporters of this concept are not disturbed by the fact that in Europe we have a balance of forces, the best proof of which is more than 30 years of peace; or by the fact that the reduction of Eurostrategic weapons is to be the topic of the already prepared third phase of the SALT negotiations. The Atlantic Pact declared [word indistinct] readiness to develop peaceful cooperation, but at the same time plans new armaments, more and more expensive, and dangerous to international stability.

GDR Commentary

LD270111 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Commentary by (Matthias Erich)]

[Excerpts] The strengthening and modernization of NATO's nuclear weapon power in Europe was the central issue discussed at a meeting of the NATO nuclear planning group which ended yesterday. For 2 days defense minister and military representatives from eight NATO states discussed at Homestead air force base in Florida how to replace the 7000 nuclear weapons deployed in West Europe by--as it is termed--newer and longer-range weapons. (Matthias Erich) comments.

The meeting took place behind closed doors. Nevertheless, the final communique and remarks made by those ministers present show what NATO's objectives are concerning nuclear armament. In Europe--that area where the two most powerful military alliances are facing each other--a modernized version of the U.S. Pershing II missile is to be deployed ready for action by 1983. The NATO military are especially keen on this particular missile since it has a range of 2,500 km and is capable of hitting numerous targets in the western Soviet Union. This offensive nuclear power is to be supplemented by the European version of a newly developed cruise missile. This cruise missile too is naturally to point eastward. The neutron weapon, officially not on the agenda, is also part of this modernization program. NATO Secretary General Luns who chaired the Homestead meeting, called the neutron weapon one of the possibilities necessary to realize that program. The most important results of the Homestead meeting will be presented for final approval by the Nuclear Planning Committee next December.

More realistically thinking politicians from Western countries have been voicing concern about the course NATO is following. Dutch reservations made at the meeting of the nuclear planning group can be seen in this light, as seen in the statement made by Defense Minister Scholten; considering public opinion in his country, he asked that the number of nuclear weapons in Europe should not be increased by introducing modernized ones. And in this light must be seen the references to domestic difficulties made by Great Britain, Italy and Turkey. The doubts, reservations, objections and resistance to the NATO plans have their reasons. The defense ministers of the NATO countries cannot have failed to realize that there is increased recognition also in these countries that peace is made more secure not through forced nuclear armament but only through genuine disarmament steps. The proposals of the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw treaty remain on the agenda.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS DEPARTING USSR AMBASSADOR

AU261720 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 26 April at the Reyana residence Comrade Todor Zhivkov awarded the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria. The high distinction is bestowed on the ambassador for his contribution to strengthening and developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, cooperation and fraternity, for his contribution in mutually implementing the common course of the BCP and the CPSU, for his contribution to the comprehensive cooperation and coming together between the USSR and Bulgaria and the USSR and Bulgarian peoples, and on his upcoming final departure from Bulgaria.

Afterwards the BCP Central Committee Politburo gave an official dinner in nonor of Vladimir Bazovsky, on the occasion of being awarded and in honor of his final departure.

AFGHANS GREETED ON REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

AU261907 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 26 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Mr Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to Mr Hafizullah Amin, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and prime-minister, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the historic victory of the April revolution of Afghanistan.

The telegram reads: "The Bulgarian Communist Party, Bulgaria's government and the entire Bulgarian people highly appreciate the progressive home and foreign policy of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Afghanistan Government, and express their absolute solidarity with the Afghan workers who, under the leadership of their vanguard, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, are building the foundations of the new society and fight fiercely against the encroachments of international imperialism and internal reaction."

BCP SENDS GREETINGS TO BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU242220 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Apparent text of BCP Central Committee greetings telegram to the Bolivian Communist Party Central Committee on its fourth congress]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

The BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the communists and working people of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conveys the most sincere comradely greetings to the delegates attending the Fourth Congress of the Bolivian Communist Party.

In our country the courageous struggle and heroism are well known which the party of Bolivian communists is waging in defending the interests of the workers class and of the entire working people in Bolivia.

For many years the Bolivian Communist Party was forced to act underground and in greatest secrecy and was subjected to the most cruel terror and persecutions. The enemies, however, did not succeed in defeating the party, because it is strongly linked to the workers masses which support it and are the source of the party's strength.

Today, under the new circumstances, the Bolivian communists are concentrating their efforts at consolidating the front of democratic and people's unity in transforming this front into a political factor of primary importance. The Bolivian communists are struggling for the achievement of radical changes in socioeconomic conditions in Bolivia, changes which should open the path toward socialism, toward the happiness and prosperity of the Bolivian people.

We highly appreciate the consistent class policy conducted by the Bolivian Communist Party, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, its active contribution to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

The Bulgarian communists express their conviction that the Fourth Congress of the Bolivian Communist Party will represent a great, new success and a new step forward toward the consolidation of the important role and place of the Bolivian communists in the country's sociopolitical life.

May the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the Bolivian Communist Party strengthen and develop:

Long live the unity of the international communist and workers movement!

Long live the Fourth Congress of the Bolivian Communist Party!

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

AU251420 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] A Mexican parliamentary delegation has paid a 2-day visit to our country. The delegation manifested interest in the structure and development of agriculture in Bulgaria. It visited the Sredets agroindustrial complex and the Nikola Pushkarov Soil Research and Yield Programming Institute in Sofia.

The Mexican parliamentarians also met Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union. Whereever it went, the delegation was welcomed with cordiality.

The Mexican guests left yesterday.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN SOFIA 26 APRIL

AU261258 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 26 April 1979 carries a live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia of the opening of the 10th session of the Seventh National Assembly.

The announcer says at 1200 GMT that officials led by Todor Zhivkov, State Council chairman, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Petur Tanchev, State Council deputy chairman, and others take their places in the official box.

Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly, then opens the session and says that National Assembly deputy of 197 Asenovgrad Constituency Vulcho Georgiev Kovachev died in February 1979. He proposes that a few moments silence be observed by the National Assembly deputies to mark his memory.

Following this, Bonev reads the following agenda:

1--Report by the commission for checking the results of the National Assembly deputies by-elections.

2--Draft bill on approving the decrees issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 2 December 1978 to 2 April 1979.

3--Proposal by the National Assembly chairman on approving a National Assembly 1979 plan.

4--Draft bill on the unified cadastre of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

5--Draft bill on amending and adding to the law on renting.

6--Draft bill on amending laws and decrees concerned with the people's councils activities.'

7--Draft bill on closing down the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and on according the rank of ministry to the National Agro-Industrial Union.

8--Proposal by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on changing the composition of the Council of Ministers.

9--Proposal by the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Leaderships on changes in the composition of certain National Assembly permanent commissions.

10--Proposal by the leaderships of parliamentary groups of the BCP and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union on changing the composition of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and

11--Speech by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary and State Council chairman on the internal and international policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The agenda is approved unanimously by the National Assembly deputies and the live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia ends at 1206 GMT.

MIKHAYLOV SPEAKS AT LENIN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

AU251425 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of main report, delivered by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, at the celebration of the 109th anniversary of Lenin's birth, on 20 April 1979 at the "Georgi Kirkov Hall in Sofia]

[Excerpts] Lenin's outlook for the future became a theoretical and political basis for the construction of socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Now, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the 9 September victory, we have every justification for declaring that without the consistent and creative application of the Leninist theoretical inheritance, without the invaluable Soviet experience, we would not have been able to achieve these tremendous successes, of which the citizens of our country are so proud.

The contribution of the historical April plenum of the BCP Central Committee, held in 1956, is invaluable in this connection. From this plenum stemmed the party's April line, which transformed our entire country and made all sectors of life highly productive. The April line, above all, represents a restoration of the Leninist principles and norms of party, state and social life, and leadership. The April line has presented timely and progressive solutions for the maturing problems of our social development, founded on the methodological basis of Marxism-Leninism. That is why, in its essence, this April line is also a Leninist line. It is a Leninist general line of the BCP, under the conditions of victorious socialism, in the struggle for the construction of a developed socialist society and for the operation of the necessary prerequisites for a gradual transition to the construction of communism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The party's April line is inseparably linked with the name and work of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, not only because it coincides with the period in which he assumed the leadership of the party and state in our country, but above all because he has decisively contributed to its development and implementation. This characterizes Comrade Zhivkov as a great Marxist-Leninist, as a highly talented leader who is progressively applying Leninist ideas to the specific historical conditions existing in Bulgaria and who contributes to their further development and enrichment.

One of the remarkable successes of the party's April line is the development and introduction of the new economic mechanism in agriculture and the establishment of the National Agroindustrial Union. This marks the beginning of a new stage of development in agriculture and represents a further confirmation of the creative enrichment of our party's Leninist agrarian policy at the stage of building mature socialism.

The implementation of these socioeconomic tasks, which are of strategic importance as regards their essence, presupposes considerable changes in the working people's consciousness. It is necessary to develop new criteria of evaluation, a new approach to leadership and labor organization. It is necessary to further develop a socialist attitude to labor and it is necessary to raise the standards of labor discipline. It is also necessary to intensify the struggle against negative phenomena, against squandering and carelessness toward socialist property, against petty bourgeois attitudes and a consumer's approach.

Proletarian internationalism takes a position of key importance in Leninism. The essence of work, as Lenin stressed, lies "in the ability to be an internationalist in deed, even in the most difficult of times." Lenin passionately fought against national narrowmindedness and alienation.

Proletarian internationalism demands of the socialist countries that, with their comprehensive policy, they most actively support revolutionary movements throughout the world. On the other hand, the communist parties, the progressive forces in nonsocialist countries are vitally interested in defending real socialism against the slanders and hostile attacks of its class enemies. Antonio Gramsci, the founder of the Italian Communist Party, pointed out with ardent inspiration, that in defending the USSR, the international workers class is fighting for its own freedom, for its own revolution, for its own future. How topical these thoughts expressed by the great son of the Italian workers class are today, when anti-Sovietism has become the banner of the entire worldwide counterrevolution, when the revisionists and reformist voices are playing down or grossly distorting the role and development of real socialism!

It is a well known fact that not all revolutionary leaders are capable at all times of correctly finding their bearings in the complicated social situation, that objective factors exist that bring the danger of deviations from Marxism-Leninism. At the moment a considerable and increasing pressure is being exercised upon the workers and communist movement by bourgeois ideology, hence, the revival of certain rightwing and leftwing revisionist manifestations and trends.

Attempts are being made to separate Leninism from Marxism, some people even go further--they are trying to set these two teachings against one another. We, the Bulgarian Communists, resolutely reject as deeply erroneous and dangerous those theses that declare Leninism to be purely a Russian phenomenon, as a theory of revolution applicable only in backward countries, and so forth. In the long run, only a class enemy is interested in and takes advantage of such assertions as that loyalty to Marxism-Leninism is an expression of dogmatism and that the rejection of Leninism is an expression of a creative approach. We are definitely aware of the fact that imperialism and those who consciously support it, as well as those who have been deceived by it, are hoping that in separating Marx from Lenin they will be able to split the workers and communist movement and to deprive it of its revolutionary orientation, strategy and tactics.

The term Marxism-Leninism is full of meaning. To reject this term is not only a question of terminology, it conceals serious theoretical and political dangers for the following reasons:

--It is a question of a term that expresses the monolithic unity of scientific, proletarian ideology, which is not a mechanical sum of views and theories but a systematic entity;

--It is a question of a term that expresses the class essence of our revolutionary teaching, explaining in the language of science the historical mission of the workers class and its communist ideal;

--It is a question of a term that expresses the consistently scientific character of our ideology, as well as the dialectical-materialistic methodology that is the basis of our entire approach to social and natural phenomena and processes.

We cannot fail at this festive meeting to express our concern, which is shared by all progressive people on the planet, at the policy of the armaments race conducted by the United States and by the other imperialist states. The creation and intensification of a number of hotbeds of war continues. New confirmations are given every day that imperialism cannot exist without fanning hatred among peoples, without inciting and maintaining military conflicts among the people, without shedding the people's blood.

We would like once more to express the great concern of the Bulgarian people and categorically to denounce the perfidious aggression of Beijing against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, as well as against the countries of Indochina. The Beijing clique's actions grossly violate international law and are an act of arbitrariness and hegemonism, a threat to universal peace and all peoples. It is the duty of all communists, all peace-loving peoples, to struggle against this policy, which is dangerous to peace and which has become a striking force of imperialism.

Along with all progressive forces our people evaluate the separatist treaty between Israel and Egypt as a conspiracy of imperialism against the basic interests of peoples in this area of the world. We express our firm support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle and with the struggle of all Arab peoples for a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem with the participation of all interested countries.

The more time separates us from the date when we lost Lenin as a person, the more impressive and bright appears the revolutionary, international character and essence of his theoretical and practical deeds. They are an inexhaustible source of ideas and analytical research, of examples and models worth following. Being permeated by eternal human values, these deeds and Lenin's work will even more increase their influence on the progressive development of mankind from now on and into the future. May the great cause of the immortal Lenin live throughout the centuries!

May the immaculate friendship between our party and people and Lenin's party and people strengthen and flourish!

Long live Marxism-Leninism--the great international teaching of the workers class and of working people throughout the world!

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES LCY CC WORKING GROUP

AU242037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Apr 79 AU

[Text] On 24 April Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the LCY Central Committee working group led by Djordje Radosavljevic, member of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee, which is visiting Bulgaria. During the talks the Yugoslav guests were briefed on some topical tasks in the ideological-political work of the BCP.

BRIEFS

ROMANIA'S CONSTANTIN STOPOVER--On his way from Moscow to Romania, Nicolae Constantin, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Politburo candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, has made a brief stopover in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport he had talks with Kiril Zarev, chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, on issues connected with the coordination of the national economic plans of the two countries during 1981-1985. Romanian ambassador to Bulgaria Petre Duminica also attended the talks. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

L'UNITA REPORTS ARREST OF CZECH DISSIDENT

ID261313 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 11 Apr 79 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report: "Dissident Arrested in Czechoslovakia"]

[Text] Prague--According to dissident sources in Prague, a member of Charter 77--the movement which is struggling for respect for civil rights in Czechoslovakia--was arrested in Brno late last month. According to the sources, 41-year-old Albert Cerny, a member of the "Committee for the Defense of Those Unjustly Persecuted" (an organization linked with Charter 77) was arrested after the police found him in possession of dissident documents and "nonconformist" pop music recordings during a house search.

PUBLICATION OF NEW CHARTER 77 DOCUMENT REPORTED

AU261356 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 26 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[AZ report: "Prague: "Charter 77 Issues New Document"]

[Text] Prague (AZ)--More than 41 signatures have been added to those on the document of Charter 77, the Czechoslovak civil rights movement, a new paper of this movement reports. This is now the 25th statement by the "CSSR dissidents" since the Charter came into existence in January 1977.

The new document, which has been circulating in Prague and other cities since last Saturday, is signed by Charter speakers Mrs Tomimova, Benda and Dienstbier. The fourth charter spokesman, Sabata, was not able to sign it because he has been in detention since last October due to his activity in connection with the Charter.

Not only the new signatures--to sign the Charter 77 means at least jeopardy of job and career--are indicative of the expansion of the Czechoslovak civil rights movement, in the past few months underground publications (samizdat) have come up like mushrooms: In addition to the already existing publications, this year the economic revue was founded, among others as well as a literary magazine called ZEBRA and the Karlovy Vary information sheets.

The "Committee of the Unjustly Persecuted" last week issued its 97th information bulletin. In the past few months the central topic of the samizdat publications, which are being passed from hand to hand in the form of photostats, was a discussion on the strategy and tasks of the civil rights movement. The expulsion of the Sudeten Germans after World War II is now again being depicted as problematic and is being discussed.

According to a representative of the Czechoslovak news agency abroad, "Palach press," Professor Sabata may have his prison term extended another 18 months after having served his current 9 month term.

HUSAK RECEIVES CSSR AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

ID261729 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received in Prague today Milos Vesely, the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the Angolan People's Republic, in connection with the commencement of his diplomatic duties.

STROUGAL RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR TO ANGOLA

ID261731 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Milos Vesely in connection with the commencement of his mission as Czechoslovak ambassador in the Angolan People's Republic.

LENART, COLOTKA MEET WITH CPSU'S KATUSHEV

ID261623 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2300 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The Soviet delegation now taking part in the 19th session of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Soviet commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation visited Slovakia yesterday. The delegation is headed by Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Accompanied by Slovak Deputy Premier Karol Martinka and Federal Minister of Fuels and Energy Vlastimil Ehrenberger, the Soviet guests inspected the atomic powerstation at Jaslovske Bohunice and became acquainted with the progress of work on the construction site of this important project of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

At the close of today's visit, Comrade Konstantin Katushev was met by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier.

LENART, COLOTKA ATTEND SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION

ID261646 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 26 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The 11th session of the Slovak National Council is dealing in Bratislava today with a report of the Slovak Government on the training of young people for workers' trades.

The deliberations are being attended by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSI Central Committee: and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier. A report was delivered to the meeting by Juraj Busa, Slovak minister of education.

INDRA ATTENDS MEETING IN HRADEC KRALOVE

ID262258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 26 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The CPCZ Regional Committee is holding a meeting in Hradec Kralove today. Our correspondent Premysl Sramek reports on the deliberations:

In the presence of Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, it is discussing the main directions for further developing the agriculture and food industry in the East Bohemian region.

The Presidium's report dealt above all with the production of cereals, with the achievement of self-sufficiency in this sphere. The solution of the cereals problem is hampered primarily by the fact that the shortfall in the production of beef is being made good by farmers through pork meat. This fact puts considerable demands on the consumption of grain feeding stuffs. Effective rearing of cattle, taking into account the specific conditions of the region, remains the key task.

It necessitates a maximum utilization of meadows and grazing areas, of which there is a relatively high percentage in Eastern Bohemia. Apart from a whole series of other tasks, agricultural production workers in the region also concentrate on other crops. For example, in the case of sugar beet their aim is to achieve a production of five tons of refined sugar per hectare. Experiences of the Prostejov movement and of farmers of the Jicin region will be utilized.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES FINNISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD262152 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann received here today a delegation of the Finnish Transport Workers' Union, led by its president Risto Kuisma.

The delegation is currently in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Transport and Road Economy workers.

Representatives of both trade unions appreciated mutual cooperation beneficial for the working people of their countries and expressed themselves in favour of a further development of relations between the Czechoslovak trade union movement and the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD262156 Prague CTK in English 1843 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Chairmen Karel Hoffmann and Meas Som Nang signed today an agreement on cooperation between the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the Cambodian Trade Unions for National Salvation, providing for exchange of experiences.

They consider this cooperation a contribution to the further strengthening of the unity of the progressive international trade union movement on a class and anti-imperialist basis.

At the close of talks between Czechoslovak and Cambodian trade union leaders Meas Som Nang said the agreement creates the first basis for cooperation between the Central Council of Trade Unions and the emerging trade union organization of Cambodia. He expressed thanks to Czechoslovakia for the support and assistance to the struggle of the Cambodian people.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION SIGNED WITH GDR

AU231448 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[CTK report: "GDR Foreign Minister Has Ended His Visit in Our Country; Development of Mutual Relations in the Spirit of Fraternal Friendship and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] At the Prague Cernin Palace, CSSR Foreign Minister B. Chnoupek and GDR Foreign Minister O. Fischer signed an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the CSSR and the GDR.

The solemn act was attended by M. Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic, and by the two countries' ambassadors.

The new agreement creates conditions for further expanding all-round cooperation and exchange of experience in science, education, culture and art, mass information media and in the spheres of health, tourism, physical education and sport.

U.S. ATTITUDE SCORED IN CSSR BILATERAL RELATIONS

AU251340 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Jelinek's Washington dispatch: "Grudging Approach of the U.S. Administration"]

[Text] In the first half of April a joint session of the executive committees of the Czechoslovak-U.S. economic council was held in the United States. It provided a new opportunity to discuss the unsatisfactory state of Czechoslovak-U.S. economic relations, which are charged with a number of serious problems as a result of the United States' attitudes. The members of our delegation, led by Comrade Pinkava, chairman of the Czechoslovak committee of the council, met with many representatives of U.S. business circles and toward the end of their sojourn also with representatives of the administration, from the Departments of Commerce and State.

The talks with the U.S. business circles were marked by a relatively positive spirit, as has become customary in the last few years. U.S. businessmen and our trade representatives discussed many topics on developing and expanding trade exchange and both sides showed great interest in it. U.S. monopolies recognize Czechoslovakia as one of the most advanced industrial states and express the view that our economy might become a welcome trade partner for many U.S. firms. It is, after all, no accident that chairman of the U.S. committee is Mr Lyet, president of a large monopoly, the Sperry Rand Corporation. The prerequisites for mutually advantageous trade exchange, which is a natural part of normal and desirable relations among states, thus exist.

However, the negotiations with U.S. business circles always become mired on a fundamental obstacle--the United States refused to grant the CSSR the most-favored-nation clause and the property rights issues have not yet been solved in bilateral relations between the two states. In this situation it is difficult to negotiate trade development with the U.S. partners when customs duties imposed on Czechoslovak exports to the United States are twice or three times above average. The high customs duties are reflected in the prices of our products and it is easy to imagine the difficult position of our trade representatives in penetrating the U.S. market, which is governed by traditional competition, which has become increasingly acute in the last few years.

In the course of our delegation's sojourn it has been demonstrated anew that the United States is maintaining its stiff, conservative and unconstructive approach to the problems of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations. For almost three decades now our socialist republic has been trying to eliminate the greatest obstacle in relations with the United States--the property rights issue and the question of returning Czechoslovak gold illegally held in the United States. No one can say that our diplomacy has not shown enough good will, flexibility and endeavor to solve this grave problem without superfluous delays and procrastinations. What could be a better proof of this than the fact that Czechoslovakia has already concluded an agreement with the U.S. administration twice--in 1964 and 1974--which met the demands of both sides. In both cases the U.S. Congress prevented the materialization of the agreement.

A grave event that added new difficulties to the problem occured precisely in 1974 when Congress adopted a new U.S. trade law. The law includes two amendments pertaining directly to CSSR interests. The orientation of the so-called Long-Gravel amendment is outrightly anti-Czechoslovak. It charges the U.S. administration with renegotiating the already concluded and initialled agreement with the CSSR and with extorting from us higher compensation payments for U.S. private property nationalized in Czechoslovakia. The relinquishment of 18 tons of Czechoslovak gold, which is held in U.S. safes, is made contingent on this. One does not have to add that the abrogation of an already initialled agreement, the denial of principles once adopted by the two sides and the declaration of new financial claims smack of blackmail.

It is appropriate to ask why the United States does not want to settle the property rights issue with the CSSR on similar principles to those followed in the settlement with a number of other states. It is also remarkable that during the visit of Treasury Secretary Blumenthal to Beijing Carter's administration very quickly, without long negotiations with the PRC, initialled an agreement on property rights issues. The U.S. administration needed only a few weeks to agree to compensation for nationalized U.S. property in the PRC amounting to 41 percent of the original value, which is 1 percent less than stipulated by the Czechoslovak-U.S. agreement of 1974 that was sabotaged by the United States. There is only one explanation--political reasons--for the contrasting U.S. attitude to the CSSR and PRC. The Maoist regime in Beijing has earned U.S. favor and sympathies and receives its "reward".

The second, so-called Jackson-Vanik amendment (named for the senators), affects not only the CSSR but also the Soviet Union and some other socialist states. It makes the granting of the most-favored-nation clause, and thus equality in trade exchange, contingent on political questions that represent--as understood by the amendment--a clear and overt interference in the internal affairs of socialist states.

The U.S. side itself admitted in the talks with the Czechoslovak delegation that our mutual relations are bad. Nonetheless, it did not offer any hope that it would undertake in the nearest future the due initiative that would accomodate the CSSR effort. Undoubtedly, if the U.S. administration were really interested in normalizing Czechoslovak-U.S. relations, it would certainly find a way to solve the existing problems. The U.S. administration should grasp that the CSSR cannot and will not negotiate with the United States under discriminatory conditions.

In the international forum Carter's administration and Congress both frequently use words about "equality, sovereignty, justice and understanding among peoples." These principles are enormously dear to the Czechoslovak people. The CSSR Government considers them to be among the key principles of its foreign policy and implements them consistently vis-a-vis the United States in the international forum by means of concrete deeds. In order to successfully complete negotiations on controversial questions equal efforts by both sides are necessary. The CSSR fully respects the principles of the document of the Helsinki conference and strives to implement them in practice precisely in its relations with the United States, one of the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act with whom the CSSR does not have fully normalized relations, through no fault of its own. However, we have to note with regret that the U.S. side responds by discriminating against Czechoslovak trade in the U.S. market and by an unconstructive attitude, which lacks the necessary willingness and good will to solve the key questions of Czechoslovak-U.S. relations.

FOJTIK SCORES IMPERIALISM, U.S. MIDEAST POLICY, PRC

AU251835 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text of CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik's speech at the 19 April Prague rally marking Lenin's 109th birth anniversary]

[Excerpts] As real socialism successfully develops, as its influence grows, as its vanguard positions consolidate throughout the world and the international unity of its nations deepens, the efforts of the reactionary forces--aimed at discrediting, weakening and disrupting real socialism, and if it was only a little bit possible, at destroying it--escalate. We can say that today anticommunism concentrates virtually the most important instruments of its propaganda and ideological diversion--and we know that these are numerous and perfectly equipped with cadres and technology--on slandering and subverting real socialism. It devotes its main attention and most of its energies to this destructive work.

Imperialism does not abandon its plans for the restoration of lost positions. The reactionary circles of imperialism--supported, in particular, by the U.S. military-industrial complex and the aggressive NATO military pact--are tenaciously concentrating on thwarting detente, on further escalating feverish armament that promises them huge profits, on creating hotbeds of tension so that they would have a reason to realize their extensive armament programs and on interfering in the affairs of countries they are trying to keep under control.

Today we can clearly see this--just to present one example--in the U.S. interference in the affairs of countries with huge crude oil resources, in the Near and Middle East. As-Sadat's betrayal which he recently crowned--under the auspices of the U.S. President--by signing the separate accord with the Israeli aggressor, has--among other things--the purpose of enabling the United States to legalize its military and other presence in the Middle East and to create military bases not only in Israel but also in Egypt. All the talk about peace in this region, about some sort of homeland for the Palestinians, who are being subjected to a systematic extermination with the U.S. administration's support, are just phrases designed to deceive the Arab peoples and the world public.

The reactionary circles of imperialism are doing all they can to smash the anti-imperialist front, to make the nonalined movement passive and to deprive it of its strength and to weaken the communist movement in order to isolate real socialism, particularly in the USSR.

In order to achieve this objective they have begun to play the Chinese card. The chauvinistic, expansionist and hegemonist policy conducted by the ruling Chinese circles suits them. For many reasons--political and economic--the efforts of the Chinese leaders to modernize their army also suits them. They knowingly instigated them to a most shameful deed--to the criminal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This assault was justified in a truly mandarin manner. Allegedly it was necessary to "teach a lesson" to those who did not want to subordinate to their will. This crime that can, with the unfortunate perfidiousness of the Chinese leaders, be repeated, perfectly exposed how far Maoism has gone along the path of the betrayal of the ideals of socialism, and what threat it represents not only to the nations of Asia but also to world peace.

The Chinese aggressor was severely criticized by the progressive world public, and justly so. The Czechoslovak people, too, have resolutely called on them to keep their hands off Vietnam. We are standing--and will continue to do so--on the side of socialist, much suffering Vietnam. We will support its just cause, its defense of freedom, the inviolability of its borders and the peaceful construction of the country.

USSR'S GORBACHEV ADDRESSES CSSR AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS

AU201740 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text of a speech by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, delivered at the Ninth All-State Congress of the CSSR's Unified Agricultural Cooperatives in Prague on 9 April]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends:

Permit me in the name of the agriculture workers and the Soviet people, in the name of our party's Central Committee, to convey cordial, fraternal greetings to you, the delegates to and participants in the Ninth All-State Congress of the CSSR's Unified Agricultural Cooperatives [JZDS], and through you to all working people of the CSSR.

We are sincerely grateful for the invitation to take part in your congress. We regard this as an illustration of the strengthening friendship between our nations, an illustration of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The mutual visits of and meetings between Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, are of important significance for the development and strengthening of fraternal relations between our parties, countries and nations.

Today I am fulfilling with great satisfaction the task entrusted to me by Comrade Brezhnev. Leonid Ilich asked me to convey warm greetings to the participants in the congress and best wishes to all Czechoslovak people.

Dear comrades:

We listened with great interest to the extensive reports of CSSR Premier Comrade L. Strougal and JZDS Chairman P. Jonas. The reports and speeches of the congress delegates clearly and convincingly described the important successes which the farmers, together with the workers class led by the CPCA, have achieved.

Historical experience shows us that the socialist reconstruction of agriculture is one of the most complicated tasks being realized in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. Thirty years ago, at the historical Ninth CPCZ Congress, Klement Gottwald said: "Without the transition of the countryside to socialism there will be no socialism in our country." Today this task has been resolved in your country, and resolved successfully, because the CPCZ consistently abided by the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the agrarian issue and in a creative manner applied the experience of the USSR and of the other socialist countries to the specific conditions of its country.

With the victory of socialism, Czechoslovak agriculture embarked upon a correct path insuring constant development of production forces and all-round progress in the life of farmers. The volume of agricultural production has considerably increased in recent years and its qualitative indexes have reached the standard of the world's most advanced countries. Czechoslovak farmers are significantly participating in the construction of an advanced socialist society.

We are very well acquainted with the successes which you have attained in the development of the material-technical base of the individual JZDS and state farms, in increasing the yields of agricultural crops and animal production. Many interesting things are being done in your country when it comes to introducing into production the findings of science, the latest results in cultivation, advanced technologies and more perfect forms and methods of the organization of work. The appearance of the Czechoslovak countryside has changed from the very foundation. We have convinced ourselves about this during our recent visit to the cooperative of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the central Bohemian region.

All this gives us pleasure and makes us proud of your great successes. What is important is that you are not satisfied with what has been accomplished and that you are setting yourselves ever greater and more responsible tasks; this is evidenced by the resolutions of the recent CPCZ Central Committee plenary session.

In a week, the communists and all working people of your country will mark the 10th anniversary of the April 1969 plenary session of the CPCZ Central Committee that has become an important watershed in the struggle for the strengthening of the positions of socialism in Czechoslovakia. The results achieved in the implementation of the resolutions of the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses speak for themselves. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed at the festive rally held in Prague on 31 May 1978, the successes of the CSSR "are the most convincing evidence of the correctness of the policy of the glorious militant CPCZ and its Central Committee, led by Comrade Gustav Husak, the outstanding son of the Czechoslovak people and a prominent figure in the socialist community and in the communist movement."

Esteemed comrades: Good words have sounded from your congress' platform about the international importance of experience with the reconstruction of agriculture and the construction of our country's socialism and communism.

We cordially thank you for these manifestations of friendship and high appreciation. I would like to take this opportunity to briefly mention our affairs. The Soviet people are working with great political and working enthusiasm. The country is moving with a steady step along the path of creating the material-technical base of communist society.

Recently we have been celebrating the 50th anniversary of the First 5-Year Plan. On the basis of the national economy's planned management, a mighty economic and scientific-technical potential has been created in our country. Soviet working people are in ever greater measure enjoying the fruits of the society's great revolutionary changes. The material and cultural standard of living has totally changed, a new man has been formed--an active builder of communism, a patriot and an internationalist.

All these successes of our multinational country are anchored in the new Soviet Constitution on the basis of which elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet were held last March. The elections reaffirmed that the Soviet people stand close to their Leninism party and unanimously support the party's domestic as well as foreign policy.

The Kolkhozniks are working as selflessly as the rest of the Soviet people. With the victory of the Kolkhoz system in the USSR, the working farmers embarked upon a broad path of social and economic progress and achieved great successes in the development of agriculture.

Our enemies are inventing all sorts of stories about the past and the present of the Soviet countryside. But whatever their efforts might be, the experience of the USSR, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries have convincingly proved the great vitality of Lenin's ideas about agricultural cooperatives, confirmed that the construction of socialism in the rural areas is for the farmers the only path leading to a happy and cultural life and that it is the foundation of the working people's prosperity.

In the stage of advanced socialism, our agriculture revealed to an even greater extent its advantages and gigantic possibilities. The current party's agricultural policy, whose principles were established at the March 1965 CPSU Central Committee session, has insured a new increase in production forces in the countryside.

Soviet agriculture insures a considerable part of the country's overall national income. The average annual volume of gross agricultural production in the first 3 years of this 5-Year plan is 1.5-fold larger than in the same period prior to the March session. We pay great attention to the production of cereals. In the aforementioned period, their harvest rose 86 million tons; that is, 64 percent.

The production of raw cotton has increased by 3.6 million tons; that is, 73 percent. Positive changes also have occurred in animal production. In that period meat production increased by 5.2 million tons; that is, 56 percent. We are producing much more sugarbeet, milk, vegetables, eggs and other plant and animal products. However, life does not stand still; it always sets for the agricultural sector new, more complicated tasks, demands the solution of new problems and the elimination of difficult situations and shortcomings.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 25th party congress and the July (1978) CPSU Central Committee session, a whole system of material-technical measures has been elaborated in the country, aimed at achieving two mutually linked objectives: At reliably providing the country with food and agricultural raw materials and at constantly equalizing the material and cultural living conditions in towns and in the countryside. In view of the ever-increasing importance of foodstuffs in the present conditions and of their role in the successful development of the entire economy and in raising the material standard of living, our party will continue to firmly adhere to the line oriented toward systematically increasing investments in agriculture.

We also plan a more intensive development of the industrial branches' capacities that satisfy the needs of agricultural production. We have established a complex of measures whose objective is the expansion of the production of modern machinery for agriculture and for animal and food production. We will continue increasing the production of fertilizers and other means of chemicalization, systematically expand soil amelioration and the development of the construction of irrigation and drainage systems. We attach great importance to the introduction of scientific work and recommendations into production, and to the education of experts, mechanizers and other cadre workers in the countryside and to the improvement of their skills.

Comrades, in the agricultural policy of our communist parties as well as in the other spheres of socialist and communist construction we walk the same path as you do, striving to reach the same goal, and are increasingly uniting our fraternal efforts for the benefit of the Soviet and Czechoslovak people.

The comprehensive program of socialist economic integration is being consistently realized by the joint efforts of the CEMA member countries.

Today we can note with satisfaction that the cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is developing favorably, is being intensified and is becoming increasingly multifaceted and fruitful. It is marked by broad contacts between party and social organizations; by immediate normal contacts between ministries and departments, regions and districts, collectives of industrial and agricultural enterprises and between scientific and cultural officials and by live contacts of many thousands of working people of cities and the countryside.

New joint construction projects are emerging in our countries and mutual deliveries of machinery, equipment and other types of products and materials are incessantly expanding. The comradely collective work of scientists, engineers and workers results in modern technology and new methods of a more rational use of natural and economic wealth. The space flight of the first international socialist crew, in which the first Czechoslovak pilot Cosmonaut Vladimir Remek took part together with Soviet cosmonauts, is an illustrative example of this all-round cooperation.

It is very gratifying that in the agriculture sector, too, Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation develops successfully. We make joint use of the results of science and progressive experiences, adopt advanced forms and methods of labor organization and take part in joint research and in elaborating and introducing new technologies, the exchange of scientific-technical information, press publications, samples of seeds and breeding livestock and of various materials plays an important role.

It has already been said that Soviet-cultivated winter wheat varieties have found broad recognition and application in Czechoslovakia. In the Soviet Union, in turn, we are cultivating more spring barley varieties cultivated by Czechoslovak breeders that produce high yields. Our farmers like to sow them.

Combines for sugarbeet and fodder crops harvesting are being manufactured in your country, with the participation of countries of the socialist community, including the USSR. Technological installations for animal and poultry production are being worked out and tested by joint effort. Soviet agricultural technicians highly value the combines for harvesting hops designed by their friends in Czechoslovakia.

Agricultural and food industry employees in the Soviet Union study with great interest your experiences gained from specialization, concentration and agro-industrial integration, because their processes are also being broadly developed in our country. Specialization under the conditions of inter-enterprise cooperation is, as demonstrated by practice, a very effective factor of agricultural production's growth and of a successful settlement of social questions of life in the countryside.

The mutual interest in the experiences gained from organizing socialist competition of working people has grown considerably lately. An example of this is the initiative of sugarbeet cultivators and employees of sugar refineries of the Prostejov district in South Moravia. They decided to implement the experiences of sugarbeet cultivators and employees of sugar refineries of the Yampolskiy Rayon in Vinnitskaya Oblast and to strive to achieve a yield of more than 50 quintals of white sugar from each hectare this year.

They concluded a treaty on socialist competition among themsleves and the farmers of the Prague-West district, made use of the experiences of the workers of the Ipatovskiy Rayon in Stavropolskiy Kray in making a comprehensive use of technology in harvesting crops and achieved good results.

What is important is that these and further worthwhile initiatives of the working people of your and our country enlist in both your and our countries new additional supporters. And this is precisely what friendship and cooperation mean in practice.

The possibilities for mutual cooperation in the agricultural sphere are far from being exhausted. We are in favor of further increasing and deepening contacts in this economic sphere.

The major tasks that we will solve jointly are determined by the long-term target-oriented program of cooperation in the area of agriculture and the food industry that was approved at last year's CEMA session.

Among them are, as is well known, the elaboration and realization of measures enhancing an intensive development of cereals production and other agricultural and animal production, strengthening the fodder base and the development of fodder albumina production. The broader use of cooperative possibilities in cultivating new varieties of agricultural plants and highly productive livestock breeds also belongs to them, just as the realization of measures aimed at further mechanizing and chemicalizing agriculture and at consolidating the material-technological base of agriculture and the food industry.

The further development of work contacts and the intensification of collaboration and active cooperation in fulfilling the long-term target-oriented programs will strengthen even more the socialist community and acclerate our advance in building socialism and communism.

I would like to mention yet another important aspect of the matter. We all know well that the creation of favorable conditions for the creative work of our peoples and for preserving and consolidating universal peace is dependent to a considerable degree on the growth of the socialist community's strength.

The ability of the socialist community to favorably influence the course of international events is contingent to an enormous degree on the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties. The CPSU's and CPCZ's faithfulness to the principles of proletarian internationalism was very markedly reaffirmed by our states' solidarity with Socialist Vietnam, which became the victim of criminal aggression enunciated by the great-power, chauvinist policy of the Beijing leadership. Our parties consider it their obligation to do all that is necessary to strengthen the unity of the socialist states and to consistently implement their coordinated policy that is subordinated to the interest of peace and social progress.

Dear friends: Allow me to greet cordially the delegates to and participants in the congress once again and to wish you successful work, good health and happiness.

May the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soveit Union and the CSSR strengthen and blossom!

Long live the unshakable combat bond between the CPSU and the CPCZ!

Allow me, comrades, to present to your congress, on behalf of the All-Union Council of USSR Kolkhozes, a memorial banner with a portrait of great Lenin, who showed the path to the socialist reconstruction of the countryside.

The banner will be presented by Ivan Mikhailovich Semyonov, deputy chairman of the All-Union Council of Kolkhozes, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of socialist labor and chairman of the New Life Kolkhoz in the Tulskaya Oblast; Nina Vasilyevna Pereverzova, meritorious agricultural engineer of our country, chief of a working squad in the Lenin's Path Kolkhoz in the Rostovskaya Oblast, heroine of socialist labor, state prize laureate and member of the Soviet Committee of Peace Defenders; and by Nikolay Mikhailovich Zaychenko, chairman of the Council of Kolkhozes of the Moldavian SSR and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

ENTERPRISES' QUARTERLY RESULTS FOR POOR QUALITY ADJUSTED

LD261759 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Zdenek Jirku commentary]

[Text] In the past few days all district and local branches of the state bank received balance sheets on the economic results of enterprises in the first quarter of this year. For the first time in the history of our socialist economy, they contain a special column in which competent officials were to enter sums reflecting the effects of poor work quality. The regulation which stipulates this duty, while at the same time laying down ways and means by which poor work quality will financially affect the culprits, has been in force since 1 January of this year. As I was told at the state bank, it has not been properly understood everywhere, and that is why the specified number of complaints, faults, warranty repairs and other effects of poor quality production is not complete in all the sheets. In some cases they contain only an inaccurate, unjustified estimate.

After all, it is in the very interest of enterprises to reveal the sources and causes of poor quality, so that this contradiction should result in sanctions against concrete culprits. The sum the bank will deduct for poor quality from wages, bonus funds and cultural and social amenities surely cannot be reflected in the pay packets of all the staff in the same way.

Many enterprises are currently working hard to fulfill the actual volume of production. The January shortfalls were particularly felt by enterprises with a round-the-clock shift system, and its liquidation calls for considerable efforts. To waste these efforts on poor work quality would be worse than not to fulfill the set volume of production, because bad products absorb valuable energy, imported raw materials and costly manpower.

In order to come to grips with the January deficit, the state bank is granting various types of loans to a number of enterprises for among other things wage funds, which from 1 January are to depend directly on the quality of the work performed. By means of financial instruments the state enable a normalization of the situation. The initiative of people can be used for socially effective production. But this is one more reason for a consistent control of quality, and for a serious analysis of even the complicated first quarter of this year.

The decree on sanctions for poor work quality therefore cannot be made invalid by calling to mind a few bad days in January. It will be applied in full, and the bank will verify the completeness and objectiveness of the information which enterprises have given them for the first quarter. So this is not in the least a measure to complicate the lives of economic officials who just at this time have to deal with the serious consequences of the exceptional situation, but a further purposeful step to raise the efficiency of the entire economy.

SED CC GREETS BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU251555 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Greeting message from the SED Central Committee to the Fourth Congress of the Bolivian Communist Party]

[Text] To the delegates of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia [PCB], La Paz.

Dear comrades:

The SED Central Committee conveys to the delegates of the Fourth PCB Congress cordial and fraternal militant greetings.

The GDR communists follow in solidaristic affinity your party's and your people's struggle against imperialist exploitation and oppression, against rascism and reaction. In the struggle for a democratic alternative your party has stood its test as the vanguard of the Bolivian workers class and has acquired a respected position within the democratic and patriotic forces of your people.

We can say with satisfaction that our parties are firmly linked by our common Marxist-Leninist world outlook and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

We are certain, dear comrades, that your party congress will contribute to further strengthening the ranks of the Bolivian communists, to the closer rallying of the anti-imperialist forces of your people, and we wish your discussions a successful implementation.

With Communist greetings,

[Signed] Central Committee of the SED,

E. Honecker, general secretary

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TO BE EXPANDED WITH POLAND

ID261707 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1514 GMT 25 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Warsaw--The GDR and Poland will further expand and deepen their economic relations. This is contained in a communique on the 17th meeting of the bilateral committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation which ended in Warsaw on Wednesday.

The committee states that economic and scientific-technological cooperation deepened, especially in the heavy engineering industry, the processing machinery industry, the metallurgical and chemical industry, light industry, the construction industry, transport, agriculture and inland trade, and that it has brought advantageous results for both countries.

Both sides assessed as positive that in 1978 the turnover in mutual trade and services reached a value of about R1.7 billion, and that the volume agreed for the years 1976 to 1978 was realized.

The meeting also agreed on trade for 1979.

The GDR and Poland signed a government agreement on cooperation towards improving customer service in machine building, a ministerial agreement on the intensification and expansion of the "friendship" cotton spinning mill in Zawiercie, a joint enterprise run by both countries, a ministerial agreement on tests in the lignite deposits of Zittau-Turow, as well as an agreement on cooperation in the development of eccentric presses.

The economic committee discussed the cooperation between both countries in science and technology, and decided on the working out of a long-term concept of scientific-technological cooperation for 1981 to 1985.

The delegations of the two countries were led by Deputy Premiers Gerhard Weiss and Jan Szydlak.

DPA REPORT ON WISCHNEWSKI VISIT TERMED 'FALSE'

AU271035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 26 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin--The FRG news agency DPA has reported that FRG State Minister Wischnewski intends to visit soon the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR in order to brief himself on how "the GDR in practice" is implementing its new regulations on the work of journalists. The GDR proceeds from the assumption that this is a false report. All the usages of international law in interstate dealings support this assumption.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES WORKERS MILITIA MEETING

ID222055 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 21 Apr 79 ID

[Text] The GDR defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, today emphasized the successes of the fraternal socialist countries in the struggle for political and military detente. At an aktivist meeting of the workers militia in Aschersleben he cautioned against the intensified efforts by aggressive imperialist circles to shift the balance of power in their favor. This is why higher demands were being made on the GDR's national defense as well as on workers' battalions. The good training results must be stabilized everywhere and the time available utilized by still more effective methods. Every fighting man and every team must handle the weapons and equipment entrusted to them with consummate skill.

Heinz Hoffman paid tribute to the success achieved by the workers militia since their formation. They had by their labor and defense deeds played an eminent part in writing the history of the GDR. In a message to Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the participants at the meeting reaffirmed their unshakeable loyalty to the SED and their readiness to honorably fulfill every party assignment, unconditionally and with creative initiative.

BORDER 'SNOOPING' AFFECTS EUROPEAN SECURITY

ID271042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0536 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Berlin--NEUES DEUTSCHIAND today publishes a commentary entitled "Federal Intelligence Service Snooping--A Contribution to the Implementation of the Helsinki Final Act?"

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND yesterday published further details from a 19-page secret document by the FRG Federal Interior Ministry entitled: "Special Directive on the Recording of Certain Details in the Course of Checks Carried Out by Border Police."

As expected, the publication of the confidential document has aroused an immediate and lively response. Even what had been known previously about the snooping activities and the cooperation of the Federal Border Force and the Federal Intelligence Service on behalf of the FRG Interior Ministry was enough to cause outrage. Now that the document is in the possession of the GDR and all the details have come to light, the full extent of the hostile activities of the FRG authorities against the GDR and its citizens--and not only them--can be seen. Section after section, instruction after instruction makes abundantly clear that there is nobody who is not "pumped for information" and nothing that is not "registered."

Let us look at one particular area which highlights the dangerous and insidious nature of Bonn's machinations: The search for information about military objects and movements, spying on troop transports and all manner of weapons and equipment--in short, military espionage. Thus the authorities are instructed to elicit information from both GDR citizens and FRG citizens, as well as other travelers, for the purpose of "recording findings about military events in the East bloc states, especially in the GDR, about the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and areas of tension within the framework of border police control...." Down to the last detail it is stated that what the aggressive forces in the FRG are particularly interested in is keeping their estimate of the "enemy situation" up to date, from the "movement of military units" including individual formations, tanks and other vehicles, security installations, equipment, ships and so on, to the location of "long-term supply depots." The document gives express instructions that the "findings must be passed on by immediate telex messages to the Federal Intelligence Service and the Border Force Command."

All this is not happening somewhere in a vacuum but at a particularly sensitive spot in the heart of Europe. It is happening in view of the fact that the border between the two German states separates two social systems, and that the armed forces of the aggressive NATO pact and the troops of the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact face each other along this same border.

In light of this everybody will understand that the unscrupulous and systematic exploitation of tourist and passenger traffic for military espionage has caused indignation in the GDR, and has aroused watchful attention beyond its borders. This cannot be otherwise, since the whole matter directly affects the interests of European security, efforts for arms limitation, peaceful cooperation between states with different social systems and the continuation of the process of detente in Europe. The "special directive" makes it clear once again why the FRG media did not publish the text of the Helsinki Final Act: Anybody reading this Final Act and carefully analyzing it will find that these practices certainly cannot be reconciled with the provisions concerning confidence--building measures. There can be no doubt that this is an outright violation of the European treaty system and the Helsinki Final Act.

DISPOSITION OF FRG NUCLEAR WASTE PROVOKES REACTION

AU252200 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the FRG mass media the assertion has been spread that the GDR has so far not taken any position on the FRG nuclear waste disposal center near Gorleben in the direct vicinity of the GDR state border.

In this context ADN has learned from informed quarters that the GDR Government has repeatedly officially informed the FRG Government of its position on this question. On these occasions it emphatically pointed out that the envisaged site of the plant directly affects the GDR's and its people's security interests. The GDR Government has expressed the expectation that the GDR security interests will be fully taken into account on the part of the FRG, and that the choice of the site of the FRG's nuclear waste disposal center will be reconsidered accordingly.

SYNOD HELD ON MISSION OF CHURCH IN SOCIALISM

AU251552 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[ADN report: "Synod on the Mission of the Church in Socialism"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--It is the Christian's calling, stemming from his belief, to adopt political responsibility, Bishop D. Albrecht Schoenherr declared on Sunday [22 April] at the Synod of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg. Speaking on the mission and path of the church in socialist society, he stressed that Christians not only have the opportunity but also the duty to promote peace.

The bishop referred to the participation in the 1973 World Peace Congress in Moscow and underscored "that we were able to participate in its work in our own way, in the freedom that befits our mission." The church, he said, continues to be ready "to participate in endeavors and events that are to serve peace."

Bishop Schoenherr emphatically advocated the program of the ecumenical council for combating racism and pleaded for supporting the liberation movements. He declared his solidarity with the Third World's struggle against colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation and condemned racial discrimination.

Bishop Schoenherr declared that the church in the GDR has undergone a long and sometimes complicated process of learning which eventually in 1971 led to the formula of "church in socialism." "This means, first of all, presence of the church where its members live and work, and then it means participation in the problems and achievements of society, and it means responsibly contributing to its development," Bishop Schoenherr elucidated.

As the bishop went on to say, the churches' engagement in social coresponsibility, in the endeavors for peace and in diaconal work is highly appreciated by society. This was also confirmed at the meeting with State Council Chairman Erich Honecker on 6 March of last year when the equal rights and equal standing of Christian citizens were affirmed "as the binding norm."

The bishop expressly dealt with the sociopolitical measures of the GDR and advocated "that we appreciate more objectively than in the past the GDR's endeavors to be a social state." He referred primarily to mother-and-child care, to housing construction, to the improvement of medical care and the virtual elimination of formerly fatal children's diseases.

MORE ATTACKS ON WEST BERLIN RAILROAD REPORTED

AU181717 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[Text] West Berlin (ADN)--In the past few days, there have been some more attacks on the S-bahn [metropolitan railroad] and other railroad installations in West Berlin that are under GDR administration.

Unknown perpetrators planted an obstacle consisting of heavy fence parts on the Tempelhof-Neukoelln freight train track at kilometer 19.2. At the Lichterfelde-Sued Station unknown persons opened the circuit breaker of the track in current, thus cutting off the power supply. On several S-bahn trains cars were demolished, and windows of passing trains were smashed. The attacks are impairing traffic safety.

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR SMUGGLING PEOPLE

LD191042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Halle Bezirk court on Tuesday sentenced Uwe Hommann, from Bochum (FRG), an agent of the intelligence-service-controlled Mierendorff gang, to 11 years' imprisonment for gang crimes involving misuse of the transit agreement under section 105 of the criminal code.

Hommann is a drug addict, has a criminal record in the FRG for inflicting grievous bodily harm and is the subject of investigations into a hit-and-run offense. He allowed himself to be recruited for crimes by the gang of the criminal Kay Mierendorff and received his instructions from Karl-Heinz Garden, a longstanding gang member and close accomplice of the gang chief. To disguise and conceal his criminal misuse of transit facilities he used cars bought from Walter Schiller, a Bochum secondhand car dealer, which were specially prepared. To gain money by criminal means he unscrupulously and repeatedly took part in preparing and carrying out subversive acts against the GDR, acting as a driver to smuggle people out.

Border Violation

LD211418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1233 GMT 21 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A man violated the GDR state border in the Grevesmuehlen region today, and was arrested. He does not possess any identity papers. He says he is FRG citizen Michael Langhans.

To establish his identity and the circumstances of the border violation the man was handed over to the competent GDR authorities.

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA'S ACTIVITIES

Conclusion of CSSR Visit

LD261312 Budapest MTI in English 1011 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, who was paying an official friendly visit to Prague at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today returned to Budapest.

Bucharest Talks

LD262157 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26, 1979, (MTI)--MTI's correspondent Otto Oltvanyi reports from Bucharest: Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived in Bucharest on Thursday. He was received at Otopeni Airport by his colleague Stefan Andrei. The two foreign ministers started their official talks on Thursday.

Interview on Foreign Relations

LD201700 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD

[Interview granted by Frigyes Puja, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, to Budapest radio's Istvan Szolos, date and venue unspecified--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] With how many countries does Hungary have diplomatic links?

[Answer] The Hungarian People's Republic has diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with 124 countries and at the level of chief consul with 1 country. We have 81 foreign representations abroad, of these 70 are embassies, 7 chief consulates and 4 are missions.

[Question] Which are those countries with which we have no diplomatic relations, and what is the reason for this?

[Answer] There are two such countries, Israel and Chile. We suspended diplomatic relations with both countries, with Israel in 1967 and with Chile in 1973.

[Question] How can Hungarian interests be represented in these two countries?

[Answer] Through other countries; we ask other countries to represent out interests there.

[Question] The socialist countries generally represent identical or almost identical positions at various international forums. How is the coordination carried out, in what form, and where?

[Answer] This is done in various ways. There are regular consultations at various levels, we inform each other and exchange opinions concerning evaluations of international events.

The experience shows that the coordination of the foreign policies of the socialist countries strengthens the effectiveness of the foreign policy activities of the various socialist countries. This does not mean that every country in the socialist community holds completely identical views on every question, even regarding shades of emphasis. Naturally, there are certain differences, but these are coordinated in the same way. Nor can it be ignored that the socialist countries have their own particular, national interests and that their traditions, the position they occupy, influence their foreign policy and that they also possess special opportunities which they can utilize best.

[Question] What about our relations with the countries of the so-called Third World?

[Answer] With some of these we have outstandingly good political, economic and other relations, with others less so. There are also differences of nuance.

[Question] What determines our foreign policy towards the Third World?

[Answer] Two thirds of the countries of the world, at present 114 countries, belong to the developing world. More than half of humanity lives in these countries. Despite significant differences, the majority of these countries (?share) a colonial past, dependence on the capitalist world economic system and economic underdevelopment. The developing world plays a growing role in our foreign policy. Our great interest in these countries is indicated by the fact that between 1970 and 1978, that is in 8 years, the president of the Presidential Council paid official visits to 17 developing countries and we received 10 heads of states and a vice president from these countries. We develop our relations primarily with those countries which have chosen or are choosing the progressive, as we now often say, the socialist path of social progress, as well as with those countries which fight for their independence, fight to preserve and strengthen it against the repressive endeavors of imperialism and internal reaction and also with those countries which work on creating their own independent economies.

[Question] The third great social grouping in the world, if I express myself correctly, consists of the United States, or rather the North American Continent, that is the United States and Canada, and West Europe. I think we could speak for hours concerning our relations with the individual West European countries and with the two countries of the North American Continent; I would like to ask you to speak about our relations with the major countries which have close links with us.

[Answer] Well, the relations between the developed capitalist world and our country are characterized by the fact that these relations have been normalized, I could say that they are good. Political relations are indicated by the high level of mutual visits; as is well known, our economic relations range very widely with most developed capitalist countries and our cultural relations are also wide and are constantly expanding. I would like to speak of certain countries individually.

Let us start with the United States, the leading power in the capitalist world. A great deal has happened since 1970. This is indicated by the high-level visits. For example, in 1978 the famous U.S. politician Harriman was our guest, as well as the 12-man congressional delegation led by Senator Ribicoff. In February this year Lajos Faluvegi, minister of finance, conducted successful negotiations in the United States. Our entire people welcomed the fact that in January this year our valued historical relic, the Hungarian crown, was returned to us.

Another important country with which the Hungarian People's Republic has wide-ranging links is the FRG. In 1977 Janos Kadar had highly successful negotiations in Bonn with Chancellor Schmidt and other leading personages; these gave an impetus to bilateral relations and also contributed to strengthening the policy of detente.

We must also speak of our closest neighbor, Austria. Our relations have developed strongly in recent years; we have no political conflicts and our relations could be said to represent (?an example) of peaceful coexistence. Comrade Janos Kadar visited Austria in December 1976, and the visit gave a new impetus to our relations with Austria as well. The high-level exchange visits from year to year demonstrate our relations with Austria. Last year, for example, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger visited our country, or was it the year before last? Comrade Lazar and Chancellor Kreisky met in Austria in 1977 and in 1978 in Hungary. These exchanges will continue this year as well. Another factor which characterizes our relations with Austria is the fact that there are many agreements regulating them. During the past 2 years for example, we have signed a consular agreement, an agreement concerning extradition, on cultural-scientific cooperation and on the abolition of the need for visas.

REPORTAGE ON FRG COMMUNIST PARTY'S MIES VISIT

Budapest Arrival

LD261628 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the HSWP CC, Herbert Mies, president of the German Communist Party, and Heinz Schroder, head of the GCP CC's secretariat, member of the CC, today arrived in Budapest. The guests were met at Budapest airport by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the CC, and by Gyula Horn, deputy head of the CC's Foreign Department.

Kadar Meeting

LD261633 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today Janos Kadar received Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, and Heinz Schroder, head of the party Central Committee Secretariat. They exchanged views on the activities of the two parties and on questions of international life and the communist and workers movement. Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

IMPASSE REPORTED ON VIETNAMESE-PRC TALKS

LD261902 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 26 (MTI)--Istvan Zalai, MTI's correspondent reports from Hanoi: In spite of the fact that the two delegations had deliberated for five and a half hours, the second session in the new round of Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations Thursday did not bring the parties a jot closer to finding the way of easing tension in the region and normalizing relations between the two countries. As the speeches made public by China reveal, China avoided an answer to the three-point proposal submitted by the Vietnamese side last week. This belief was confirmed by Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien, head of the Vietnamese delegation, who held a press conference after the meeting.

The deputy foreign minister said about the eight-point Chinese counter-proposal submitted today that it contained no provision concerning urgent measures to restore peace and security and ease tension in the region. It does, however, call on Vietnam to give up sovereignty over the Paracel and Spratly Islands, take back those Chinese Vietnamese who had voluntarily left Vietnam for China and to consider on itself obligatory the anti-hegemony clause pushed by Beijing which is designed against a third country.

"The Chinese delegation said not a word of comment on the proposal of Vietnam that a demilitarized zone should be established to help ease tension in the region. [quotation marks as received] Instead it insisted that the tension was being caused by Vietnam, and if it gave up its anti-China policy tension would automatically disappear. The Chinese side showed quite similar attitude in the matter of a speeding up the exchange of prisoners of war which we proposed. They tried to refer this matter to the Red Cross. I explained to my Chinese negotiating partner that we have to decide first in this matter and the Red Cross would execute what we decide. Our request that we should exchange at least the POW lists, remained unanswered. The head of the Chinese negotiating delegation Han Nienlung again attempted to shift responsibility for deterioration of the two countries' relations to Vietnam.

OVARI DELIVERS SPEECH AT TIHANY CONFERENCE

LD262310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Speech by Miklos Ovari, member of the MSZMP Politburo, at the theoretical conference in Tihany on the theme of revolution and democracy--date not specified--recorded]

[Text] As a result of the general progress of the process of world revolution and the development of the international communist movement the autonomy of the fraternal parties has grown stronger and fuller. In our time our movement has no organized center and each party works out its policy independently. This fact, however, has not altered the international character of our movement. It has not changed the identity of basic interests and main objectives of the workers in all countries. The objective factor in our struggle for the victory of socialism has not changed and has even received greater emphasis as a consequence of the widening activity of international monopolies. This factor is that we have the same enemies: The bourgeoisie within the nations and international imperialism on a world scale. We are also linked by the fact that in our struggle for socialism we stand on the same ideological basis. It follows from the international character of our movement that the autonomy of the parties does not render superfluous the development of contacts or cooperation and the demand is growing in the fraternal parties--as a matter of course or of necessity--for mutual acquaintance with national experience and for the joint analysis of political and theoretical questions which are important and topical for the whole movement.

These questions are of great significance in both the socialist and the capitalist countries not only from the point of view of theoretical debates, but also of practical political decisions. About the rich experiences of the socialist countries, including Hungary, a good deal will probably be said during the debate. Speaking of Hungary, I should now like to refer to the fact that in this country it has become a reality what Marx and Engels thus expressed in the Communist Manifesto: The first step of the workers' revolution is to raise the proletariat to become the dominant class and to establish democracy. In this country the prerequisite of winning the most elementary democratic rights was the revolutionary struggle led by the working class. The success of this struggle and the victory of the socialist revolution made it possible that democracy was won, and in the original sense of the word, as expressed by our constitution: In our country all power belongs to the working people. I hope that this consultation on the question of revolution and democracy will be successful and will make a creative contribution to the clarification of important theoretical questions. I hope also that it will promote the struggle of our parties and working classes for the victory of socialism and communism.

ACTIVITIES OF USSR'S SHITIKOV REPORTED

Civic Committee Address

LD262104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A meeting of an extended Presidium of the Polish Civic Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe was held in Warsaw today. The members of the Presidium heard, among other things, a report on the recent session of the International Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has met in Brussels. Representatives from more than 20 national committees and 11 international organizations, who participated in the Brussels debates, discussed problems connected with the preparations for the convening of a forum in Belgium this autumn about security and disarmament. It should become a suitable platform for a broad discussion, among other things, of military detente, the halting of the strategic arms race, and on methods for the leveling of socioeconomic disproportions.

Aleksey Shitikov, chairman of the Societ of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, who is ending his visit to our country, took part in today's meeting. He spoke about the achievements and goals of the activities of the Soviet Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which he is leading, emphasizing the need of close cooperation between the national committees in all countries. The activation of peace movements is especially desirable now, before the approaching meeting of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid, which will be held next year.

Babiuch Meeting

LD262232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Today, Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received Aleksey Shitikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the Central Board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society. During a conversation, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, current questions of party work were discussed. The meeting was attended by Waclaw Piatkowski, head of the Foreign Department of the Central Committee, and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

SZYDLAK REPORT DELIVERED AT POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP CONGRESS

AU251635 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[PAP-Attributed report on report delivered by Jan Szydlak, PZPR Central Committee Poliburo member and Council of Ministers deputy chairman, at the 10th congress of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society on 21 April]

[Excerpts] Unity and close interrelations among ideopolitical and socioeconomic factors constitute a characteristic feature of the development of the Polish-Soviet alliance, friendship and cooperation. The growing scope and ever richer content of Polish-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of the economy, science and technology are a natural result of the deepening ideological and political cooperation, and at the same time they constitute an important factor cementing mutual respect, understanding and confidence, bringing the peoples closer and expanding direct human relations.

We have now begun a higher and in many respects qualitatively newer stage in economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The Soviet Union has become Poland's chief foreign trade partner. Poland has shifted to the second place among the Soviet Union's trade partners.

Since both countries have attained a qualitatively higher level in their development and the factors of the scientific-technical revolution have intensified, and since the need to deepen the socialist division of labor has increased, as have the possibilities for doing so, the processes of socialist economic integration have been playing a more important role in economic cooperation between our countries in the seventies.

The integrating process in Polish-Soviet relations are a component part of the general processes of socialist economic integration encompassing the community of the socialist states.

The mutual complement of industrial potentials is an essential factor of the economic complement between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR. It is to be emphasized that, in addition to the well-known example of the Polish shipbuilding industry--ships built by us already make up one-fifth of the tonnage of the Soviet fleet--Soviet long-term orders have contributed to our specialization in the supplies of complete facilities such as sugar refineries, sulfuric acid plants, felt panel factories, yeast factories, freezers and so on. We have already supplied the USSR with about 300 complete industrial facilities.

The will to promote and to deepen the mutually convenient Polish-Soviet links and integration processes is particularly strong, and the opportunities of acting in this direction are rapidly increasing along with the process of accumulating and disseminating experiences. Attesting to the deep involvement of the sides in the processes of cooperation are the results of the meetings held by the leaders of our parties and peoples, Comrades Edward Gierek and Leonid Brezhnev, including the very fruitful March 1979 meeting, the outcomes of conferences at the highest party and state level, joint decisions and implementation agreements.

Ranking high among factors developing in the Polish public respect, acknowledgment and friendship for the Soviet Union is the fact that in the present-day world, in the epoch of strong contradictions and international tensions, Lenin's fatherland is a secure bulwark of peace. The consistent foreign policy pursued by the USSR is a synonym of strivings for security and cooperation among peoples, for a peaceful coexistence among states belonging to various political systems.

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society constantly disseminates this truth. Hence there is no need to refer to all the peaceful decree on peace to the outstanding new proposals set forth in the most recent speeches by the champion of peace, Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union is indefatigable in its striving for a lasting, universal and just peace closely associated with social progress and guaranteed by the general activity and constantly struggle waged by people's masses whose aspirations and interests are vitally linked with peace.

The Polish people, with particularly bitter experience of wars and perfectly aware of their price, know that our security and peaceful existence depend on the constant support of the land of the soviets for our most vital national interests, that they mean the successes scored by the socialist community and the entire great coalition of peace forces in the struggle for international detente, and they mean the coordinated foreign policy pursued by the socialist states, in which an important part is also played by Poland.

The forces of aggression, cold war partisans, military-industrial complexes and the spokesmen of anticommunist crusades do not yield without a struggle. The manifestations of their activity are obvious. Recently they have lent undisguised support to the Chinese leadership which, engulfed by nationalism, has gone as far as to commit brutal aggression against the heroic people of Socialist Vietnam. This is an instructive example of how great power chauvinism means the betrayal of socialist ideals.

Tasks confronting the forces aspiring for political detente and its combination with military detente, for developing mutually beneficial cooperation and for providing lasting guarantees for the security of peoples are still complex and difficult. However, today's world differs from the old one, differs even from the one that existed a few years ago.

The present balance of forces in the world is new and more advantageous for socialism. The consciousness of the millions of people all over the world is new and much more vigilant with regard to any attempt to poison the international atmosphere. A great coalition of the forces of peace has emerged and is consolidating its reliance on the Soviet peace power. Its main force lies in the peaceful community of the socialist states which is uniform in its constructive strivings. New and broader than ever are also the chances for further steps on the path of international detente.

Although the path to the real and comprehensive implementation of the final CSCE act, of the SALT II agreement and of other disarmament agreements necessary has proved to be long and arduous, there is gradual progress depite the mounting obstacles, and this fact provides irrefutable evidence that the socialist strategy of peace, with the Soviet Union as its chief spokesman, has been correct and productive.

While speaking about Polish-Soviet and Soviet-Polish friendship, we also bear in mind our cordial cooperation with the neighboring Soviet republics. This cooperation was emphasized by the fact that Edward Gierek on his routine visits to the Soviet Union also visited these republics. These events took place in an atmosphere that manifested warm and truly brotherly feelings.

We are deeply convinced, the speaker concluded, that in the coming period, relying on the activity and selflessness of its aktiv ranks and on the great achievements and experiences scored in the past, society will even better promote the noble idea of consolidating friendship between the Polish and the Soviet peoples, creditably fulfilling its patriotic and internationalist duty.

WARSAW WRITER SEES POLAND IN URGENT NEED OF CHANGE

ID251425 Paris IE FIGARO in French 20 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Bungling Is Socialism's Deadliest Enemy"]

[Text] Warsaw--The political ferment which has been spreading in Poland for some time has now reached the party itself. That is the conclusion which can be drawn from reading the text--which is starting to circulate under cover--of the speech made by sociologist Stefan Bratkowski at a meeting of the party cell of the Warsaw Organization of Polish writers at the end of last month.

The author, who maintains that his views are based on advice from leading experts, especially economic experts, says that he hopes that his statement will reach the state leaders "and perhaps also comrades in the other party organizations in the country." He starts by proclaiming, in a very dramtic way, that "our time, the time which history has granted our party this spring, is short. We have--as we all realize--2 months in which to make decisions of historic significance." Here Bratkowski seems to be referring to Pope John Paul II's visit at the beginning of June.

Poland, he admits, is going through a serious economic crisis: "Our party's greatest enemies are now economic chaos and its consequences," since "socialism's deadliest enemy is bungling, not counterrevolution."

He admits that the government team has taken "energetic and far-reaching measures" to develop the country, but imports of advanced technology have been "chaotic and uncoordinated." He adds: "Unfortunately the system of administration, management and economic organization which functions after a fashion in the framework of the stagnation economy has gradually broken down completely."

Partners, Not Objects

How can the crisis be overcome? First, "an authentic national discussion is indispensable if the public are to believe that they will be taken seriously, and unless they believe that nothing will change .... We expect to be regarded as fellow citizens, not as subjects, as partners and not objects to be manipulated." That is particularly necessary since "without a population which is prepared to cooperate, no economic and state recovery will be possible."

The reform operation should, therefore, be aimed primarily "at eliminating bureaucracy and giving freedom to individual initiative." The first objective is particularly important, since there is now a "buffer class" of 200,000 economic bureaucrats who paralyze the system, curb reforms and only aim to safeguard their own interests.

In these conditions, Bratkowski and his friends propose a six-point plan: separate the party from the administration, the economy and justice and ban the accumulation of political functions and executive responsibilities; give the Sejm a really democratic function again; guarantee the independence of the mass media; guarantee the independence of the legal system; separate the control apparatus from the administrative apparatus and make it answerable to parliament; and make appointments to responsible positions dependent only on talent and professional ability.

Such a program, the author states, must be put forward without delay. Of course Poland is lucky to have one of its sons as pope, Professor Brzezinski as a U.S. presidential adviser and Poniatowski in close contact with Giscard d'Estaing, but "however great and understandable their sympathy with us might be" they defend the interests of the Church, the United States and France, and Polish policy must be determined on the banks of the Vistula. Now, although the Polish public are patient, "that reserve of patience in my view--and I am not alone--is almost exhausted. We can wait no longer."

PCI PAPER REPORTS ACTION AGAINST POLISH DISSIDENTS

LD261339 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 24 Apr 79 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report: "Release of Michnik in Warsaw Imminent?"]

[Text] Warsaw--Adam Michnik, the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOR) member arrested last Saturday, is apparently about to be released. It is known that all the other KOR members imprisoned last Wednesday in the course of inquiries into the attack on the Lenin monument in Krakow were released on Friday, when the 48-hour limit on police detention under Polish law expired.

According to KOR members the police have so far completed a total of approximately 150 searches at the homes of committee members. The most recent searches were apparently made on Sunday. The only KOR member still in detention is the reporter Tomasz Michalak. It seems that a charge had been drawn up against him which has nothing to do with the Krakow attack.

'FLYING UNIVERSITIES' TO CLOSE FOLLOWING HARRASSMENT

LD261311 Milan CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italian 10 Apr 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "'Flying Universities' Closed in Poland"]

[Text] Vienna--One of the Polish dissidents' most brilliant gains--the "flying universities"--is about to be dismantled under the harsh blows dealt by the "punitive expeditions" organized by groups of young communist activists. Two dissidents--Kuron and Michnik--who were among the architects of the "counteruniversity," have decided to discontinue their courses after their homes were wrecked by the "activists." Kuron and Michnik stated that their "physical safety and that of those taking part in the courses is in danger."

The "flying universities" were set up in January last year on the initiative of about 60 university lecturers, writers and artists.

PAP REPORTS ON SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN

LD262320 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, 26 April, PAP--By PAP correspondnet Rysgard Piekarowicz--The situation in Afghanistan today, on the eve of the first anniversary of the military rebellion which abolished the government of President Mohammad Daud and brought the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan to power, oscillated between the feeling of satisfaction at what was achieved by the Afghan revolution and vigilance in light of intensified attacks launched by counterrevolutionary forces.

The city of Kabul with its 870,000 inhabitants is decorated with red flags and banners and for a few days people march through the streets playing music and carrying portraits of the leader of the Revolutionary Council Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Dastagir Panjshiri, member of the Political Bureau of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and minister of public works told a PAP correspondent today that imperialist forces, reactionary groups in Pakistan and Iran as well as China set up a common front against Afghanistan and that they arm and train Afghan counterrevolutionaries. However, the minister voiced hope that the republic with the support of the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world would positively carry out its antifeudal and anti-imperialist phase of the revolution.

Within a year which was elapsed since the revolution's victory, new authorities divided nearly 300,000 hectares of arable lands among the landless, pegged down the prices of some primary goods, started to build cheap dwellings for workers, opened 800 new schools and launched a struggle to eradicate illiteracy plaguing nearly 90 per cent of grownups there. Under the Revolutionary Council decree the poor from the country's [word indistinct] 700 million dollars worth [words indistinct] remissed.

GIEREK, JABLONSKI SEND CONGRATULATIONS MESSAGE TO TARAKI

LD271044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, have sent a message of congratulations to Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Supreme Council of Defense of the Fatherland and president of the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

GIEREK CONGRATULATES TITO ON LCY ANNIVERSARY

AU231754 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Josip Tito, LCY chairman and SFRY president, Belgrade.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Workers Party of Yugoslavia, predecessor of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, I send you warm congratulations and greetings on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on my own behalf. The Polish workers class and all the Polish people know well the glorious path covered by Yugoslav Communists and their struggle for social liberation and national independence. We particularly cherish the vivid memory of the heroic communists against the Hitlerite oppressors. We respect your country's achievements in socialist construction. The PZPR and the LCY, our peoples and both countries are close to each other on the grounds of rich traditions in the revolutionary struggle, and also because of the present broad and fruitful cooperation. We are confident that this cooperation will continue to develop for the benefit of Poland and Yugoslavia, as well as for the cause of peace and socialism. We wish you, esteemed Comrade Tito, the LCY and all the working people in the SFRY, many further successes in socialist construction, in implementing the ideas which, 60 years ago, provided the foundations for the creation of your party.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee First Secretary.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES NIGERIAN MINING, POWER MINISTER

LD261848 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Poland's Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski has received the Nigerian Minister of Mining and Power Industry, (Justin) Tseayo, who is now on a visit to Poland.

The two officials discussed Polish-Nigerian economic cooperation with particular reference to prospects for the development of mining in the two countries. Poland has been assisting Nigeria with expansion of her coal industry and has completely modernized a colliery at Enugu.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES DANISH PRINCE HENRIK

LD270058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, the chairman of the Council of State, received today at the Belwender Palace Danish Prince Henrik de Laborde de Montezat, husband of the Queen of Denmark Margrethe II. The distinguished guest, who is here at the invitation of the Polish Red Cross, is the high protector of Red Cross organizations in his country. During the conversation certain questions were raised, including cooperation between the two countries and particularly between Red Cross organizations. The prince visited today the child health center in Miedzylesie accompanied by Minister Janusz Wieczorek, the chairman of the Social Committee for the Construction of the Monument Hospital. The distinguished guest presented Minister Wieczorek with a check for $4,700.

SEJM BEGINS SPRING SESSION 26 APRIL

Gierek, Jablonski, Jarosewicz Appearances

LD261830 Warsaw PAP in English 1709 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 26 April, PAP--The Sejm of Polish People's Republic held the first spring session meeting on April 26 in Warsaw. The meeting was attended by Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and members of the Polish Government with Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz.

The main issue of the Sejm discussion was the government programme concerning the implementation of the resolution passed by the 14th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC on the problem of the further enlarging of contribution of socialized petty industrial industry to socio-economic development of this country and especially with the problem of production designed for the home market and for export. The Sejm was presented the information on the government programme by Vice-Premier Tadejsz Pyka.

Pyka Report

LD261548 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic gathered at 1000 today in Warsaw at its first meeting of the spring session. Our parliamentary correspondent Stanislaw Skocinski reports:

The main item under discussion today by the Sejm is the government's intentions as regards the implementation of the resolution adopted by the 14th plenum of the Party Central Committee in the matter of increasing further the part played by the socialized sector of smallscale industry in the socioeconomic development of the country. A government report on this subject was submitted to the Chamber of Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Pyka who stated that the program of measures needed to increasing the participation of smallscale industry in Poland's socioeconomic development is at present being prepared. The program, together with the government program for the development of services and handicrafts adopted at the end of 1976, will constitute a vital component of our economic strategy.

The preparation of the development of socialized smallscale industry has been divided into two stages, the first and immediate embracing the years of 1979-80, and the second, long-term for 1981-85. Here is part of Deputy Chairman Pyka's speech:

[Pyka--begin recording] The government recognizes that the most urgent task in the first stage of the development of socialized smallscale industry in 1979-80 will be to increase supplies of those goods and services whose shortage can be felt on the market. To this end it is necessary, above all, to use all the reserves of the existing potential. According to our estimates we do possess these reserves. It is our intention to launch in particular small footwear, knitwear and clothing, and linen enterprises in regions where considerable supplies of this kind of raw materials are available; small dairies, vegetable and fruit processing and freezing plants, and potato processing plants. We would also like to make provisions for the further development of small bakeries.

We have taken steps which will make it possible to mobilize immediately the smallscale industry's output. Key industries will be instructed either to hand over or to hire to small-scale industry their unused machines and installations and to give it access to construction and technological facilities, as well as to the findings of the scientific-research establishments.

The government will insure that the central distribution system will provide appropriately increased supplies of raw and other materials for small-scale manufacturing (?industry). This will make it possible to use more fully its production capacity.

In addition to these immediate undertakings, we will allocate this year and in 1980 increased investment resources for the purpose of speeding up the development of smallscale industry. These will consist primarily of outlays for the launching of additional marketable output. [end recording]

Deputy Chairman Tadeusz Pyka's speech was followed by a debate in which representatives of deputies' clubs and circles are about to take part.

GIEREK ADDRESSES KATOWICE COAL MINERS 23 APRIL

AU252050 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[PAP-attributed report on speech by E. Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, addressed to coal miners at Jastrzebie 23 April]

[Text] Having taken the floor at the meeting, Edward Gierek emphasized the leading role of mining, and particularly of the coal industry, in the country's socioeconomic development. While speaking about mining, he said, we bear in mind not only new mines and modern equipment, but primarily the people in the mining job. The high appreciation enjoyed by mining among the Polish public, measures taken for the benefit of coal miners in housing construction, health services, recreation facilities and so forth have consolidated the position of the job and are winning for it the most valuable cadres. This makes it possible to further dynamically develop the mining industry in line with the needs of the national economy, as well as of the future Polish generations.

The Central Committee first secretary broadly discussed the role of coal not only as fuel, but also as a raw material for chemical processing in many branches. Dealing with topical problems concerning the country's development, Edward Gierek referred to the theses which are now being prepared for the Eighth PZPR Congress. While continuing the line of the sixth and the seventh congresses, he said, we want even more to emphasize the rank of man, his role of creator and the country's joint master, to accentuate the problems of the Polish family, and to subordinate our economic activities to these social needs. We also intend to pay more attention to problems involving the rational use of the production base and the tightening of social discipline.

Thanking the Rybnica coal mining district crews for their dedicated work, Edward Gierek conveyed to them, and through them to all Polish miners, cordial May Day greetings and he thanked them for their enormous contribution to the country's development. He wished them good health and prosperity in their family houses.

BRIEFS

NEW GOVERNOR IN KALISZ--PAP--On the advice of the Kalisz Voivodship Peoples Council, the Council of Ministers chairman has nominated Zdzislaw Drozd, hitherto undersecretary of state in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Protection of the Environment, as Voivodship Governor in Kalisz. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 79 p 4 AU]

IRISH AMBASSADOR IN WARSAW--PAP--Dermot Patrick Waldron, newly nominated ambassador of Irish Republic to Poland, arrived in Warsaw 23 April. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S VISIT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Maputo Mass Rally Speech

AU232135 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 20 April Maputo friendship rally]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I want to begin by conveying to you greetings of solidarity on behalf of the RCP, the Romanian people and ourselves: We wish you success in building socialism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Indeed, relations of solidarity have developed between the RCP and the Mozambique liberation movement (FRELIMO) in the struggle against colonialism and imperialism. We are pleased that this solidarity has helped defeat colonialism in Mozambique and free the Mozambican people, and that FRELIMO led the people to victory. (loud and prolonged applause)

Currently, FRELIMO is leading the free Mozambican people toward a new life of prosperity and freedom; it is consolidating Mozambique's independence and sovereignty, and is leading the people along the path of socialism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Dear comrades, we know that you have just begun with the new construction of your country. You have many difficulties to overcome. However, you have attained a historic victory in destroying colonialism and winning national independence. Now that you are free, you must struggle in unity for a new victory, for building socialism! (lively applause) You can be sure that there is no force in the world that can stop a people from becoming free, as there is no force in the world that can prevent a people from building socialism. Hence, our victory is certain! (loud and prolonged applause)

The Romanian people, too, have suffered foreign domination for close to 500 years, like the Mozambican people. Thirty-five years ago the Romanian people effected a national insurrection, overthrew the regime of fascist dictatorship and adopted the path of democratic and socialist development. (loud applause)

I will not now expand on what has been achieved in Romania. I will only tell you that, once a bourgeois-landowners' country with a poorly developed economy, Romania has changed radically; the people are victoriously building socialism, after having eliminated every kind of exploitation forever and become masters of their national wealth. We have secured the country's independence and sovereignty, and have raised the people's living standard. For example, currently the Romanian industry produces 42 times more than before. This is the wonderful prospect offered by socialism, namely the prospect of freedom for the people, and rapid socioeconomic development. You, the Mozambican people, enjoy now better conditions than Romania had 35 years ago. Today, socialism is a strong international force! (lively applause) Colonialism has been almost completely eliminated. The peoples are resolutely asserting their independence, and want to cooperate on the basis of equality in order to progress evermore rapidly. Therefore, Mozambique can develop more rapidly than Romania did, by cooperating with the socialist countries and with other peoples. (loud applause)

During our visit to Mozambique we have arrived at common conclusions with Comrade Samora Machel and other members of the FRELIMO leadership on our bilateral cooperation. We wish to raise our past solidarity to a higher level. We have cooperated with good results against colonialism and imperialism-and we hail your victory! Let us cooperate with even better results for building socialism, for the peoples' freedom, for the total elimination of colonialism from Africa and from the world! (loud applause) Let us cooperate as fruitfully in the struggle against the imperialist policy of domination! Let us strengthen our solidarity to defend the peoples' independence; let us cooperate ever more fruitfully for building socialism in Mozambique! (loud and prolonged applause)

We are convinced that the agreements we have concluded during the visit will contribute to markedly strengthening this solidarity and cooperation in socialist construction.

The historic importance of our visit lies in the fact that we have agreed to base our future cooperation on a treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Mozambique. (lively applause) Under this treaty, our parties and countries pledge to do everything in their power to promote the two peoples' resolute advance along the path of socialism, in close unity. This is why the victory of socialism in Mozambique, based on such a cooperation with all the socialist countries and with all the progressive peoples, is safe. (lively applause)

There is no doubt, comrades, that we must strengthen the solidarity between our countries: Even more important is to strengthen the unity of all the Mozambican people and FRELIMO itself, because only in close unity and with a vanguard party can the Mozambican people obtain a rapid victory in building socialism and insure their prosperity and happiness. (loud and prolonged applause)

We have agreed to strengthen our solidarity with the peoples of Rhodesia, Namibia and South Africa. We are granting full support to the liberation movements in their struggle to eliminate oppression and colonialism from those countries. We are convinced that victory will triumph! We have agreed to cooperate closely with a view to strengthening African unity and cooperation with all the socialist and developing countries, with all the countries in the world, regardless of their social system. We only want one thing: that the relations with all the states be based on fully equal rights, on respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual assistance and active cooperation, and on renunciation of the use and threat of force. We want each people and each nation to be safe from aggression and to develop freely, in keeping with their wishes, without any foreign interference. We are convinced that the peoples are capable of choosing the right path, the path of struggle to eliminate oppression and exploitation, for equal cooperation, for socialism. (loud and prolonged applause)

We want to cooperate more closely with a view to eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order; we want to strengthen solidarity with a view to achieving security in Europe and settling all disputes solely through negotiations.

Similarly, we agreed to strengthen our cooperation with the aim of achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. Naturally, comrades, we believe that disarmament should begin with those who hold the most weapons and the most powerful ones. Disarmament should naturally free material and financial means for economic development. Romania has suggested, for example, that 50 percent of the funds realized by cutting back military expenditures should be allocated to the developing countries. We also believe that disarmament should be effected in a controlled manner, so as not to endanger anyone's independence. However, we must do everything possible to halt the arms race! Socialism has always strived to free mankind from oppression and to insure equality among nations and people, but also to eliminate any imperialist and colonialist domination, to end wars, and to insure a lasting peace and a world of equality and social justice. (lively applause)

We must strengthen our cooperation with all the countries which are in favor of such a policy, with all the parties and national liberation movements which join this just struggle. Victory against imperialism and colonialism and a lasting peace can only be achieved through joint struggle by all the progressive forces, by all the peoples in the world! (loud applause)

Today more than ever, Marx's words; "Proletarians of all countries, unite!", must be elaborated on and completed by the slogan: Oppressed peoples everywhere, progressive forces everywhere, unite to eliminate imperialism and colonialism! Unite for national liberation and social progress! Unite so that each nation can be free and independent! Unite for socialist construction! (prolonged applause) Unite for peace throughout the world! (lively applause)

We have formed very good impressions of everything we have seen in Mozambique. We want to wish you ever greater successes in your impressive work to build socialism! (loud and prolonged applause)

Long live the free and independent Mozambican people, builders of socialism! (applause, chants of "viva")
Long live the People's Republic of Mozambique! (applause, chants of "viva")
Long live FRELIMO! (applause: "viva")
Long live the president of FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Comrade Samora Machel! (applause: "viva")
Long live the friendship between Mozambique and Romania! (applause: "viva")
Long live the RCP! (applause: "viva")
Victory! ("viva")
Peace! ("viva")
Socialism! ("viva")
I wish all of you good health, and great happiness to the Mozambican people! (loud and prolonged applause)

Remarks at Signing Mozambique Documents

AU251315 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at signing of Romanian-Mozambican documents in Maputo 21 April 1979)

[Text] I would like to express satisfaction with the excellent results of this visit and of our meetings and talks.

It is indeed difficult to put into words what I felt when signing the treaty of friendship and the other documents which set the basis for lasting cooperation and solidarity between our parties and peoples. Like yourself, we desire that these understandings be implemented under the most favorable conditions.

It seems that both you and we want to place our relations on a lasting basis. Even if we are a little late, let us set to work now to make up for this delay. The treaty and the documents we have signed make this possible.

We want the relations between our parties, between Romania and Mozambique, to express our militant solidarity both in socialist construction and in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for a policy of equality, of detente and peace. We want our solidarity and cooperation to become a concrete expression of these principles. We will do all we can to achieve everything we have agreed upon under favorable conditions.

Hoping that you will come to Romania as soon as possible, once again I wish the Mozambican party and friendly people ever greater successes in all their activity.

To your health! To lasting cooperation! (applause)

Burundi Dinner Toast

AU251355 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 23 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 21 April official dinner given for him by Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza]

[Text] Esteemed Mr President Bagaza, Mme Fausta Bagaza, esteemed friends, ladies and gentlemen,

I want to express our pleasure at being in the Republic of Burundi as your guests and at meeting with you again with the aim of developing our friendship and cooperation. I will take this opportunity to convey to you and to the friendly people of Burundi warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of ourselves and the Romanian people. (loud applause)

Indeed, our two peoples live on different continents and at a great distance from each other. However, they have established relations of cooperation and friendship and, in recent years, their economic cooperation has been continuously developing. We have come to Burundi with the desire to promote together a mutually advantageous cooperation based on equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs. (lively applause)

We hope that in the course of our talks we will identify openings for broad cooperation in areas of common interest. We are willing to do everything possible to promote the utilization of the wealth and work of the Burundi people so that together we can insure the rapid progress of our peoples. (loud applause)

Romania is a developing socialist country which suffered centuries of foreign domination. Hence, we understand full well the efforts of the African peoples--including the people of Burundi--to eliminate colonial and imperialist domination, to transfer national resources into the hands of each people and to use these resources in behalf of their socioeconomic development, prosperity and happiness. (prolonged applause)

Romania also began from a very backward level of development. Socialism, however, enabled us to make rapid progress. For example, in 35 years Romanian industry increased 42 times and agriculture developed markedly on socialist bases, thus insuring good supplies for the people and permitting us to stress that only when a people are independent and masters of their own resources and fate can they secure rapid economic progress and increase their material and intellectual standard. (loud applause)

Our visit to your country and to other African countries is an expression of socialist Romania's solidarity with the peoples that have shed the colonial and imperialist domination, with the peoples that are struggling to eliminate colonialism forever from Africa and from the world. This is the only way for Africa to become independent and for the African peoples to progress more rapidly, to capitalize on scientific achievements and to promote their prosperity, culture and civilization. (loud applause)

We have visited three frontline African countries. We met with the leaders of all the national liberation movements of southern Africa. We believe that every possible effort must be made to rapidly end colonial domination, racism and apartheid. (loud applause) We have emphasized that, as in the past, Romania will grant full support to peoples struggling for their independence. (lively applause) [paragraph continues]

Naturally, should negotiations or the United Nations succeed in providing a solution, that would be very well. Diplomatic and political ways should be explored, but if the colonialists and racists do not respond, the only thing left is all-out struggle, including military struggle, to eliminate colonialism forever. (loud applause)

We are supporters of peaceful coexistence, of solving interstate conflicts through negotiations. We maintain that in Africa, too, the problems between the various states should be settled only through negotiations, because any dispute between African countries weakens them and paves the way for foreign intervention.

It is in the interests of the African peoples to strengthen their unity, cooperation and solidarity, with a view to consolidating their independence and securing socio-economic progress. Romania, which entertains extensive relations with the African countries, will make resolute efforts to promote the fulfillment of the African peoples' just aspirations. (loud applause)

However, we must make a clear distinction when it is a question of national liberation struggle. If the colonialists and racists refuse to comply with the peoples' requests and with UN endeavors, the peoples and the national liberation movements have the right and duty to take up arms and end foreign domination. (loud and prolonged applause)

We live on a continent that has given the world both good things and, unfortunately, bad things, too. Naturally, everyone recognizes Europe's contribution to the development of civilization, but we cannot forget that Europe was the starting point of the two world wars and that, unfortunately, some of the European states were the initiators of colonial domination. We want Europe to break with the past and to pursue a new policy, a policy of respect for peoples' independence, of equal cooperation. The former colonial powers should utterly renounce that policy; (applause)

We are concerned with establishing a new type of relations in Europe, relations of equality and security. Close to 80 percent of all arms and troops, including nuclear arsenals, are stockpiled in Europe. Hence, achieving security in Europe and effecting military disengagement are necessary not only for Europe, but for the entire world.

We are interested in a lasting peace in the Balkans and in a negotiated settlement of the Middle East conflict conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and to solving the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. (loud applause)

Generally speaking, in view of the complex international problems and of the conflicts that have erupted in the past 2 years on various continents, we believe that every effort must be made to ban the use and threat of force and to settle problems only through negotiations. Renouncing force is in the interests of both the peoples who have problems to solve, and the general cause of peace and detente.

There are still many underdeveloped peoples. We must eliminate the division of the world into rich and poor and must establish a new world economic and political order based on equitable relations of equality and justice; the developing countries must be given extensive support to help them progress more rapidly. Detente and peace are conditional on the elimination of underdevelopment! We want to cooperate actively with your country and with all the developing countries to achieve these goals. We resolutely advocate disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. [paragraph continues]

We must halt the arms race and see to it that simultaneously with cutbacks to military expenditures, part of these savings are allocated to the developing countries. (loud applause)

We know that each people and each continent has problems. However, we are convinced that the peoples that are determined to defend their independence will be victorious! (lively applause) Nothing in the world can prevent a people from living in freedom! History has shown again and again that although domination and colonialism enslaved some nations for a while, in the end the peoples won their freedom and independence! (loud applause) This is why we believe that in the contemporary world national independence constitutes the key factor for each nation's progress! We must do everything possible to strengthen solidarity, must make detente become a reality throughout the world, must secure peace for each nation and must put science at the service of the peoples' progress and well-being. There is a close link between national independence and solidarity. Only a free people can cooperate and be in solidarity with another people. The peoples must be aware of the fact that they must fight, each in its own country, to eliminate the policy of domination and oppression. No people that allows another people to be dominated can be free. (loud applause)

Regardless of our social system, political concepts or religious beliefs we must unite our forces to insure freedom for each nation, peace, economic progress and prosperity for each people. We have at our disposal everything that is necessary for that and, united, we can build a new, better and more just world. (loud applause)

Esteemed Mr President, dear comrades and friends, ladies and gentlemen, once again I want to express our pleasure at being in Burundi today. We began our talks today, and we hope to achieve good results. I do not want to anticipate, but it is probable that we will conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation. (lively applause) We want to provide a sound basis of solidarity and cooperation for our relations. As is the case with other states, we want the relations between Romania and Burundi to constitute a model of cooperation between two equal states desirous of cooperating on behalf of their independence and prosperity.

I want to wish the friendly people of Burundi ever greater successes in their rapid socioeconomic development.
I wish the Union for National Progress of Burundi success in fulfilling the people's aspirations for prosperity! I hope for a fruitful cooperation between Romania and Burundi, between the RCP and the Union for National Progress of Burundi!
Please raise your glasses to:
The health of the president of Burundi and of Mme Bagaza!
Peace and cooperation among all the peoples in the world!
National independence and prosperity for each people!
To the health of all of you! (loud and prolonged applause)

Burundi Tea Plantation Speech

AU251326 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a meeting held at a tea plantation in the city of Teza, Burundi, 22 April 1979]

[Text] Mr president, gentlemen, I would like to extend warm greetings and best wishes to all of you, to the residents of Muramvya Province and to all friendly Burundi people.

We are on a friendly visit in Burundi.

Together with your country's president, we want to establish the ways and means for further developing cooperation between Romania and Burundi. We already cooperate in a few fields. What we want is to achieve a more intensive cooperation, especially in the mining field.

Romania wants its relations with the Republic of Burundi to be based on complete equality, on respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. We hope that in the coming years this cooperation will contribute to a great extent to your country's socioeconomic development.

At the same time, we want to strengthen solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. (applause)

We want to cooperate to insure the independence of our peoples and that of all the peoples throughout the world.

Our peoples need peace for their socioeconomic development. We must do all we can to insure a lasting peace throughout the world.

The peoples must become masters of their riches and use these riches to insure their well-being and happiness. This is why the elimination of colonialism and the support for the national liberation struggle is a requirement for each people's development. We want Romania and Burundi to cooperate to eliminate underdevelopment.

It is in this spirit that our talks are taking place, and I am convinced that we will reach positive conclusions to intensify cooperation between our countries.

I would like to wish you, the residents of Muramvya Province and all the Burundi people, ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development, in strengthening national independence and in building a free life of well-being and happiness.

Long live friendship between Romania and Burundi! (applause)
Long live the UPRONA Party [Unity and National Progress]! (applause)
Long live the RCP! (applause)
Long live cooperation between Romania and Burundi! (applause)
Long live President Bagaza! (applause)
Long live the national independence of all peoples! (applause)
Long live peace throughout the world! (applause)

Treaty With Burundi

AU261124 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text of Romanian-Burundi treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on the occasion of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Burundi in Bujumbura on 23 April]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Burundi, hereafter to be known as the "high contracting sides,"

Inspired by the common desire to meet the Romanian and Burundian peoples' aspirations for friendship and understanding and to further develop the relations of cooperation established between them;

Determined to increase the two countries' contribution to the cause of international progress, justice, peace and security, and to develop cooperation between all the nations and peoples in the world;

Reasserting each people's right to economic, social and cultural development in accordance with its wishes and aspirations, and to mobilize its own resources for this purpose without any foreign intervention, constraint or pressure;

Firmly determined to promote an international policy of cooperation between all the states based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, and peaceful coexistence among states, regardless of their political and social system;

Reiterating their solidarity with and active support for the national liberation movements in southern Africa, for the complete liberation of the African Continent, for utterly eliminating colonialism and neocolonialism and the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination, and for enforcing respect for the right of all African peoples to a free and independent development;

Convinced of the need to intensify efforts to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new world economic and political order, and to insure the more rapid progress of the developing countries;

Profoundly concerned about the escalation of the arms race and of military spending, which create great dangers for general peace and security and hamper the peoples' development toward material and intellectual progress and civilization;

Deeming that all the countries must participate on an equal footing in solving the complex problems of the contemporary world;

Decided to conclude the present treaty of friendship and cooperation, and for this purpose agreed on the following:

Article I. The high contracting sides solemnly proclaim their determination to develop and deepen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples in numerous areas.

Article II. The high contracting sides shall expand mutually advantageous cooperation in the fields of raw materials utilization, agriculture, industry, transportation and communications and shall develop commercial exchanges and cooperation in cadres training. They shall extend the legal framework of their bilateral relations to all the areas of common interest.

Article III. The high contracting sides shall develop their cooperation in the areas of science and technology, education, medical care, radio, tourism and sports, with a view to promoting mutual understanding of the activities and achievements of the two countries.

Article IV. The high contracting sides base their bilateral relations and their relations with other states on the following principles:

1. Each state's sacred right to a free existence, national independence and sovereignty, peace and security;

2. Each people's inalienable right to decide freely on its fate, to freely elect and develop its political, economic and social system in accordance with its own wishes and interests, without any foreign interference;

3. Full equality of rights among all the states, regardless of their size, geographical location, level of development, social system and membership in military alliances;

4. Each people's right to development and progress and to complete sovereignty over their natural resources;

5. The obligation of each state to militate for completely eliminating colonialism;

6. The obligation of the states not to intervene, directly or indirectly, in any form and under any pretext or circumstance, in the internal or foreign affairs of other states and to respect the principle of good neighborliness;

7. Respect for the inviolability of state borders and for the territorial integrity of each state, and in consequence thereof, abstention from any violation of the national unity or territorial integrity of another state; nonobservance of these principles constitutes a grave impairment of international peace and security;

8. The obligation of all states to abstain in their international relations from the use or threat of force, under any pretext, circumstance or form, and from any military, political, economic or other constraint against another state;

9. The obligation of all states to settle their disputes solely through peaceful means, without infringing on the inalienable right of each state to use every means of defense to preserve its national sovereignty and independence;

10. Each state's inalienable right to participate equally in examining and solving international problems of common interest;

11. The right and obligation of the states, regardless of their social system, to cooperate among themselves--on the basis of mutual advantage--in all areas, with a view to safeguarding international peace and security and facilitating the socioeconomic progress of all nations, primarily of the developing ones;

12. Each state's right to have an unrestricted access to scientific and technical achievements;

13. The obligation of the states to fulfill their commitments in good faith and in accordance with internationsl law.

Article V. The high contracting sides will actively support the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and apartheid. They shall endeavor to implement in full the UN declaration on decolonization and all UN resolutions in this connection.

Article VI. The high contracting sides shall extend unqualified support to all the peoples struggling for freedom, national independence and social progress, and shall cooperate for this purpose with the other states and with the peace-loving and progressive forces of the world.

Article VII. The high contracting sides pledge to make resolute efforts and to cooperate at the international level for establishing a new world economic and political order, for a superior and more equitable order which should eliminate underdevelopment and secure progress and prosperity for all the peoples. To achieve these goals they shall militate to continuously strengthen the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries.

Article VIII. The high contracting sides shall cooperate toward promoting detente, peace, understanding and justice in Europe, Africa and throughout the world.

Article IX. The high contracting sides shall cooperate at the international level with a view to establishing and implementing efficient measures to halt the arms race and effect general, primarily nuclear, disarmament.

Article X. The high contracting sides shall endeavor to increase the UN role in settling complex international problems, in safeguarding the peoples' independence and sovereignty, in developing an equal cooperation among all the states in the world; they shall work toward improving and democratizing the organization, and toward adapting it to the realities of the contemporary world.

Article XI. With the aim of implementing the provisions of the present treaty, the high contracting sides will deepen and expand their consultations, through both normal diplomatic channels and through periodical consultations at various levels, including the highest level. These consultations, which shall not infringe on any other international obligations assumed by the two sides, will deal with the development of relations between the two states and with international questions of common interest, including such as are under the examination of the United Nations and of other international organizations to which the two countries belong, as well as with any other question on which the two sides deem it necessary to exchange views.

Article XII. The high contracting sides state that the commitments envisaged in the present treaty do not conflict with their commitments under other treaties to which they are party or with commitments under the norms of international law.

Article XIII. The present treaty is concluded for an indefinite period of time.

The treaty will be forwarded for ratification, and will come into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

Drawn up in Bujumbura on 23 April 1979 in two original copies, each in Romanian and French, both texts being equally valid.

[Signed] For the Socialist Republic of Romania: Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

For the Republic of Burundi: Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi.

Joint Communique With Burundi

AU261336 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 79 p 4 AU

[Text of Romanian-Burundian communique on the visit by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Burundi on 21-23 April 1979]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [SRR], together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendly visit to the Republic of Burundi 21-23 April 1979 at the invitation of Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and president of the Republic of Burundi.

During his stay in Burundi, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu visited economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bujumbura and some provinces in the country. They were welcomed with particular warmth and hospitality, an expression of the feelings of profound friendship the Burundi people harbor for the Romanian people and of the great appreciation President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu enjoy in the Republic of Burundi.

The two presidents conducted talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, coridality and mutual understanding.

The talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee [EPC] of the RCP Central Committee, and comrades: Virgil Cazacu, EPC member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Virgil Trofin, member of the EPC of the RCP Central Committee and deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the EPC of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Nita, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Marin Enache, head of the RCP Central Committee Chancery; Constantin Mitea, counselor to the RCP secretary general and president of the SRR; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ion Popescu, deputy minister of mines, petroleum and geology; Ludovic Paun, deputy minister of health; Ana Muresan, chairman of the National Council of Women; Constantin Bostina, secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and chairman of the National Council of the Pioneers Organization; Gheorghe Badea, charge d'affaires ad interim of the SRR to the Republic of Burundi.

For the Burundian side the talks were attended by: Emil Mworoha, permament secretary of the UPRONA Party [Unity National Progress Party]; Col Lt Edouard Nzambimana, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Dominique Shiramanga, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and rural development; Albert Muganga, minister of industry and commerce; Ladislas Barutwanayo, minister of transport and aviation; Gaspard Karenzo, minister of geology and mines; Tharcisse Ruhwikira, general secretary at the republic's presidential office; Libere Ndabakwaje, ambassador of the Republic of Burundi to the SRR; Euphrasie Kandeke, general secretary of the Burundi Women's Office; Andre Bibwa, counselor to the republic's presidential office; Felix Magenge, general manager in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation.

During the talks they conducted, the two presidents, inspired by the desire to continue to deepen and expand relations of friendship between the two peoples even more, signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SRR and the Republic of Burundi.

The two presidents briefed each other on their countries' concerns in the fields of socioeconomic development and foreign policy.

President Nicolae Ceausescu reported on the activity carried out by the Romanian people, in close unity with the RCP, to implement the targets invisaged by the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. In this respect, he stressed the important successes recorded by the Romanian people in the all-round development of the economy, science and culture and in deepening socialist democracy and improving the living standard of all people. The Romanian president also presented his country's foreign policy aimed at achieving understanding and international security, at promoting relations of friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries, with the developing and nonalined countries and with all countries in the world, as well as international cooperation, so that the cause of peace, freedom and independence and the socioeconomic progress of all countries may triumph.

President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza informed President Nicolae Ceausescu about the economic and political situation of the Republic of Burundi and stressed the efforts made by the Burundian people to use the country's human and material resources. He stressed that the Burundian people, reunited with the UPRONA Party, have achieved important progress in implementing the basic targets of the 1 November 1976 movement which aims at improving the people's living standard and at social justice. The Burundian president also reasserted his country's position which favors the policy of nonalinement, regional and international cooperation and against colonialism and neocolonialism, for the complete liberation of the countries and peoples under colonial domination.

Inspired by the desire to develop Romanian-Burundian relations, in conformity with the aspirations of the two peoples and with the feelings of friendship they mutually harbor, the two presidents examined ways and means of expanding, diversifying and deepening cooperation between the two countries.

In this respect the two presidents, noting with satisfaction the favorable evolution of bilateral relations, reasserted their determination to continue to act to identify new cooperation ventures on mutually advantageous bases, especially in the field of mining, agriculture, industry, transportation and to give an impetus to trade exchange and to cooperate in the field of education, health and in other sectors of common interest. The relevant bodies in Romania and Burundi were requested to see to the achievement of the goals agreed upon by focusing efforts on viable and efficient projects of common interest, including strengthening the technical-organizational framework of the SOMIBUROM and AGRIBUROM joint companies. In this context the heads of the two states stressed their determination to cooperate in exploiting and utilizing the mining resources of the Republic of Burundi and to complete projects underway in the agricultural sector and in other economic fields.

They stressed the important role incumbent upon the Joint Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation in coordinating all these activities and in adopting tangible measures aimed at promoting them. For this purpose they decided that the two--Romanian and Burundian--cochairmen of the joint commission should hold the position of ministers.

The RCP secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Burundi, Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, also decided to develop cooperation between the RCP and the UPRONA Party and between trade union, women's, youth and Pioneer organizations of the two countries. For this purpose an agreement on cooperation between the RCP and UPRONA was signed.

During the visit the two sides also negotiated and signed the following documents: agreement on developing cooperation in industry; agreement on the SRR's participation in turning to good account deposits of nickel and metal assemblage [metale asociate] in Musongati; agreement on developing cooperation in the field of transportation; convention on technical assistance in the field of geological and mining research; convention on mutually recognizing secondary school diplomas and of scientific titles between the SRR Government and the Government of the Republic of Burundi; protocol on cooperation in the field of tourism and hotel industry; protocol on developing cooperation in the field of agriculture and animal breeding; additional protocol to the convention on setting up the AGRIBUROM joint company; protocol on cooperation between the Ministry of Health of the SRR and the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Burundi for 1979-80; agreement on cooperation between the ROMANIAN NEWS AGENCY (AGERPRES) and the BURUNDI PRESS AGENCY.

In examining the current international situation the two heads of state stressed the firm desire of their peoples to develop freely, without any outside interference, and to cooperate on the basis of fully equal rights in a climate of security and peace, to oppose the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy of domination and oppression.

The two presidents stressed the imperative need for all interstate relations to be based on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force, neighborliness and the states' peaceful coexistence, irrespective of their political and social system, and on the principle of mutual advantage. They stressed that the observance of these principles is the only means of insuring peace, progress and prosperity for all peoples, as well as detente and international security.

The two presidents examined the situation in Africa at length. They came out firmly against the policy of domination and apartheid and against all racist practices.

They reasserted each people's inalienable right to master its fate and solemnly reiterated their political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the peoples struggling for independence and freedom. They recognized the right of all peoples still under foreign domination to use every means and form, including armed struggle, to win their independence.

As for southern Africa, the two presidents reasserted the imperative need for the peoples in Zimbabwe and Namibia to freely exert their rights and to choose their fate in keeping with their real aspirations and interests. They agreed that the attempts to impose neocolonialist solutions are alien to their aspirations and pose a serious danger for the peace and sovereignty of the peoples in that area and aggravate and complicate international life.

The presidents believe that SWAPO, as far as Namibia is concerned, and the Patriotic Front, as far as Zimbabwe is concerned, are the only and legitimate representatives of the respective peoples.

The two presidents firmly condemned the aggressive military actions of the racist regimes against the front-line states and against the other sovereign and independent African states and demanded that all violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of these states be stopped immediately.

The two heads of state believed that the apartheid regime is a serious violation of the principles which are the basis of international life and of human dignity and firmly advocated its urgent and complete elimination.

They stressed the fact that the forces that support the inhuman regime in South Africa become accomplices of its policy, no matter what the form or justification of this support.

The two heads of state expressed their concern for the evolution of states of conflict in various geographical areas and drew attention to the danger these conflicts represent for world peace. Practice shows that to resort to force not only does not resolve conflicts, but it aggravates them and generates new conflicts which endanger the national independence, socioeconomic progress and well-being of the respective peoples as well as international peace and security.

The two presidents firmly called for the solution of all states of tension and confrontation by exclusively political means, by negotiations between the sides concerned.

Expressing concern in connection with the states of tension and conflict that have appeared in Africa, the two presidents advocated the solution of disputes by direct political negotiations in the spirit of cooperation among all African countries concerned, by excluding any outside interference. They stressed the need for strengthening the unity and solidarity of the African states in their joint struggle to consolidate national independence and focus all efforts at a national and regional level on independent socioeconomic development.

In this context they stressed the important role incumbent upon the OAU in the political solution of differences and states of tension on the continent and in establishing a climate of neighborliness and cooperation among the African countries.

The two presidents stressed the need for intensifying efforts aimed at establishing security and cooperation in Europe and at implementing all the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. They stressed that the achievement of firm measures for military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, for strengthening security and intensifying cooperation on the continent, will exert a positive influence on the international political climate and on peace and security throughout the world.

In examining the Middle East situation the two presidents believed that it is imperatively necessary to act to achieve a comprehensive, lasting and just peace in that area based on Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, on resolving the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of recognizing their right to self-determination, including the creation of their own independent state, indispensable conditions for peace in that area. For this purpose they believed that it was necessary to urgently convene a Middle East peace conference under the auspices and active participation of the United Nations and of all states concerned, including the PLO as the authentic and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Examining the results of the special UN General Assembly session of 1978 devoted to disarmament, the two presidents believed that this created a more democratic framework for the participation of all states and opened up prospects for adopting tangible disarmament measures. They believe that it is necessary at this time to take determined action to stop the arms race and achieve general and primarily nuclear disarmament.

The two presidents believed that the establishment of a new just and equitable international economic and political order will bring about more rapid progress by the less developed countries and their broader access to the achievements of modern science and technology, this being an indispensable condition for strengthening peace and security in the world. They stressed concern for adopting tangible measures and commitments in the field of trade and development within the fifth UNCTAD session in Manila, as well as the importance for the "Group of 77," the nonalined countries and all UN member countries to appropriately prepare the special UN General Assembly session in 1980 on a new international economic order.

The two heads of state stressed the need for strengthening the UN's role in resolving mankind's complex problems. They are firmly convinved that a lasting and equitable solution of these problems requires the active participating in international life and on an equal footing of all states, especially of small and medium-sized countries, of the developing and nonalined countries directly interested in promoting new relations of respect for national independence and sovereignty. They stressed the need to improve and democratize their organization and to adapt it to the realities of the contemporary world.

The SRR president and the president of the Republic of Burundi expressed their complete conviction that the visit and talks have strengthened friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples, being, at the same time, a contribution to international peace and cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed sincere thanks to President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza and to Mrs Fausta Bagaza and to the Burundian people for the hospitality which they enjoyed, together with the Romanian delegation, throughout their visit to the Republic of Burundi.

The SSR president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu invited Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi, and Mrs Fausta Bagaza to pay an official friendly visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

Bujumbura, 23 April 1979.

Remarks at Document's Signing

AU2611S1 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 April ceremonial signing of Romanian-Burundian documents in Burundi]

[Text] Mr President, madam, ladies and gentlemen,

I want to express our complete satisfaction with the results of our visit to the Republic of Burundi. Our visit is ending with particularly good results.

The signing of a treaty of friendship and cooperation is undoubtedly an event of historic importance for the relations between Romania and Burundi. It provides a sound basis for the cooperation and friendship between our peoples, and asserts our joint determination to expand our cooperation and collaboration in all areas, and to strengthen our solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for settling the complex problems of the contemporary world in keeping with the interests of each nation's independence and free development.

This morning we also signed a number of agreements, conventions designed to expand our economic exchanges and production sharing. I want to emphasize in particular our cooperation in the area of mining, more precisely, nickel mining. We hope that all these agreements and conventions will be implemented as soon as possible and that they will facilitate the construction of production units in Burundi and contribute to developing our mutually advantageous cooperation.

Given present-day conditions, the signing of these documents, beginning with the treaty of friendship and cooperation, symbolizes the need for active cooperation among all states, regardless of their social system, and for strengthening the solidarity of the developing, nonalined, small and medium-sized countries; it symbolizes the strengthening of solidarity toward a better and more just world.

This is why we believe that our visit to Burundi is ending with very good results for our peoples and for the cause of independence and peace.

I want to take this opportunity to once again express our thanks to the president of the Republic of Burundi and to Mme Bagaza for the hospitality and reception we enjoyed throughout our stay in this beautiful country.

We also want to express thanks to the friendly Burundian people, to the inhabitants of the capital and of the provinces we visited, for the warm welcome accorded us. We regard this as an expression of friendly relations and of the Romanian and Burundian peoples' desire to cooperate.

I also want to use this opportunity to repeat our invitation to President and Mme Bagaza to pay an official friendship visit to Romania.

I also want to express thanks to all the ministers and specialists of Burundi who cooperated with their Romanian colleagues on these agreements.

I want to conclude by wishing the Burundian people ever new and ever greater successes in their socioeconomic development, in consolidating their independence and sovereignty, and in promoting their well-being. I hope Romania and Burundi will cooperate fruitfully in the future. (lively applause)

Khartoum Toast to Numayri

AU261305 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Apr 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 April official dinner given for him by Sudanese President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri]

[Text] Dear friend President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, Mme Busayna Numayri, dear Sudanese friends, ladies and gentlemen,

I want to express our pleasure at being again in friendly Sudan. Indeed, relations of close cooperation have developed between Romania and Sudan. Our meetings, dear friend, have contributed to a better mutual understanding and to cementing the cooperation and friendship between our peoples. Within the framework of this cooperation we have realized a number of projects, such as the building in which we are now, and which constitutes a wonderful symbol of our two countries' and peoples' desire for cooperation and friendship. (lively applause)

During this visit we hope to identify new areas of cooperation and collaboration--in economy, culture, science and education--and to give a new impetus to our equal cooperation.

The Romanian-Sudanese relations have developed continuously owing to the fact that they are based on full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Such principles permit a sound cooperation between all the peoples; they are the only ones capable of securing detente, cooperation and peace in the world.

During our talks we will undoubtedly deal with international issues as well. Many changes have occurred in the world; the balance of forces is continually shifting. There are trends toward a redivision of the zones of influence, and new conflicts have erupted in various areas of the world. At the same time, we must point out that an ever larger number of peoples are resolutely opposing the imperialist and colonialist policy of domination, and are struggling to defend their independence and to be masters of their own fate and national wealth. This makes us look to the future with optimism.

Of course, we must strengthen solidarity and act more resolutely against the policy of force or threat of force; we must do everything possible to settle interstate conflicts through negotiations alone. It is in the peoples' interests to find negotiated solutions and refrain from military clashes, which can only complicate things and endanger the independence of many peoples. This is why we must strengthen solidarity and cooperation in the struggle for a policy of detente and peace.

It is in this spirit that we see a solution in the Middle East. Further efforts must be made to find a general solution, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and to a settlement of the Palestinian problem, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. For this the Arab countries must strengthen their solidarity and unity. Everything possible must be done to overcome the present situation and to initiate coordinated steps toward a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. We believe that the organization of an international conference with the participation of the interested sides, including the PLO, can help find a general solution in the Middle East.

I have visited many African states, and front-line states, as they are known in southern Africa. We believe that everything possible must be done to completely eliminate colonialism, racism and apartheid. We actively support the national liberation movements in Rhodesia and Namibia, and we believe that every possible effort must be made to rapidly eradicate colonialism.

However, we believe that other problems between the African countries should be solved only through negotiations. It is in the interests of the African countries to strengthen their unity. Each of them is confronted with great tasks concerning their socioeconomic development and the consolidation of their independence, and hence they must set aside their conflicts and act in complete unity. Everything possible must be done for Africa to become a continent of national, independent states. This is the only safe way to secure the development and prosperity of each nation!

We, in Europe, also have many problems to solve. We must make every possible effort to implement the documents signed in Helsinki and to achieve security and peace in Europe, and primarily to begin military disengagement.

Similarly, we must act in complete solidarity to bridge the big gaps separating the rich and poor countries, with a view to establishing a new world economic order.

We must endeavor to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. We must halt the arms race and begin cutting back military spending, and the funds thus saved should be used to promote more rapid progress for the developing countries.

We must create conditions facilitating active participation by all the states, especially the small and medium sized countries, the developing and nonalined countries in solving the major international issues. We must strengthen the United Nations and other international organizations which provide the best framework for participation by all the states in resolving problems.

Indeed, Romania and Sudan have cooperated positively so far on many complex international problems. We hope that in the course of our talks we will arrive at common conclusions concerning the intensification of our bilateral cooperation designed to facilitate our countries' active participation in international life.

Once again I want to stress that the key factor for securing an international evolution in the interests of the peoples is to strengthen the independence of each nation.

We must make every effort in behalf of detente!

We must act resolutely for peace!

Let us strengthen the solidarity and unity of all those who want to fulfill these goals, pursued by all the peoples!

Let us do everything possible and cooperate actively to promote the socioeconomic development of our peoples, their happiness and prosperity!

I want to conclude by conveying warm greetings to my friend Numayri and to Mme Numayri, and to all our Sudanese friends. I also want to convey greetings to the friendly Sudanese people on behalf of the Romanian people, as well as wishes for ever new successes in their socioeconomic development, in strengthening their unity and in sonsolidating their independence!

To prosperity and happiness! (loud applause)

Joint Communique With Sudan

For the Omdurman Radio apparent text of the communique issued following President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Sudan, see the 27 April North Africa section of the Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT.

Ismailia Working Meetings

LD261346 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1136 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] Ismailia, AGERPRES, 26/4/1979--The visit of friendship of the Romanian head of state [on April 25] occasioned several working meetings. Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister, had talks with Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister, when economic problems of joint interest were approached. Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with Fikri Nakram 'Ubayd, secretary-general of the National Democratic Party, discussing aspects of the cooperation between these parties. In turn, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, exchanged opinions on international issues of common interest with Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 26 April

AU261513 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Frigyes Puja, minister for foreign affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic, arrived in Bucharest today on an official friendly visit to Romania at the invitation of the minister of foreign affaris, Stefan Andrei.

Andrei-Puja Talks

AU262030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1979--Official talks started in Bucharest on April 26 between the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Andrei, and the minister of foreign affairs of Hungary, Frigyes Puja. The two ministers exchanged opinions on the current stage and the development prospects of the relations between Romania and Hungary, in view of deepening and expanding the bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, teonnical, scientific, cultural and other fields of activity. Approached were also current problems of the international life of mutual interest.

NETHERLANDS CULTURE MINISTER CONCLUDES TALKS, DEPARTS

AU262035 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1979--The talks between Miu Dobrescu, chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education of Romania and Matilda Gardeniers-Berendsen, minister of culture, recreation and social welfare of the Netherlands, concluded in Bucharest on April 26.

Problems were approached during the talks regarding the stage of the Romanian-Dutch cultural relations, the mutual wish being expressed to further intensify them by organizing exhibitions, film galas, concerts, exchanges of books and materials, visits of men of letters. The Dutch minister left Bucharest the same day.

ECONOMIC-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD260436 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, AGERPRES, 25/4/1979--The protocol of the sixth session of the Romanian-Libyan Joint Government Commission of Economic and Technico-Scientific cooperation was signed in Tripoli by Ion Patan, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint commission, and by 'Umar al-Muntasir, industry secretary, chairman for Libya of the joint commission.

The instruments of ratification of the 1977 agreement on social insurance between Romania and Libya were also exchanged.

SCINTEIA PROTESTS ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS IN WORLD TRADE

AU161350 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU

["The Elimination of Artificial Barriers to World Trade--a Stringent Demand"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/4/1979--Under the above heading, SCINTEIA of April 15 comments on the results of the operative phase of the GATT negotiations in Geneva, on the agreements which the developing countries have not endorsed yet.

Romania, herself a developing country, supports the stand of the other developing countries, considering that the results obtained so far should be taken as basis for further negotiations. In this respect, Romania declares for gradually eliminating all obstacles to world trade and ensuring additional advantages to the exports of the lagging countries, by the application of a special, more favourable treatment to all these countries. At the same time, Romania considers necessary the thorough improvement of the generalized preferential system granted by developed states to developing countries and the abolishment of the quantitative restrictions which affect the preferential imports. In this respect--as the Romanian chief delegate underlined in the closing meeting of the operative phase of the Tokyo round--the Romanian relevant bodies will carefully examine the agreements of the negotiations, reserving the right to make appropriate decisions regarding their adoption, SCINTEIA writes.

COMMUNIQUE ON MINIC-GROMYKO TALKS IN USSR ISSUED 26 APR

LD261510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1356 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--LCY Presidency member Milos Minic and CPSU Politburo member and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko have exchanged views on relations and the development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, it is stated in a communique issued here today.

Stress is laid on the great importance of the meetings and talks between President of Yugoslavia and President of the LCY Josip Broz Tito and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Chairman Leonid Brezhnev for strengthening Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation on the basis of jointly adopted principles, the communique states. During the examination of topical international problems, attention was focused on efforts directed at strengthening peace and security, promoting the process of relaxation of international tensions, halting the arms race, securing disarmament and eliminating crisis points. Also examined were questions related to strengthening security and the development of cooperation in Europe and to the situation in the Middle East, Africa and Southeast Asia.

The talks, held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, were useful, the communique states. Taking part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were also Marko Orlandic, ambassador to the Soviet Union and member of the LCY Central Committee; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; and on the Soviet side Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Nikolay Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador to Yugoslavia; Gennadiy Kiselev, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Vasiliy Grubyakov, chief of department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TANJUG REPORTS GRLICKOV MEETING WITH CASTRO 26 APRIL

LD271008 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Havana, April 27 (TANJUG)--First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party and President of the Cuban State and Ministerial Council Fidel Castro last night received Presidency Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Aleksandar Grlickov. Grlickov is the head of the LCY delegation to the Cuban-Yugoslav party talks underway in Havana. In the course of a lengthy and cordial talk, views were exchanged on the situation in the world, and particularly on political questions related to the nonaligned movement and preparations for the sixth nonaligned conference of heads of state or government. The Cuban delegation to the Cuban-Yugoslav party talks is headed by Politbureau Member of the Cuban Communist Party Carlos Rafael Rodrigues.

SUCCESS OF YUGOSLAV TRADE FAIR IN BEIJING REPORTED

LD261458 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1337 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 20 (TANJUG)--According to assessments of Yugoslav businessmen, the exhibition of achievements of the Yugoslav industry, which was held in Beijing from 10th to 25th April over an area of 14,000 square meters, has made it possible for present and potential Chinese business partners to become directly acquainted with production and trade possibilities of Yugoslavia organisations and also for many concrete forms of cooperation to be agreed upon.

Several contracts were concluded during the Beijing exhibition. The Yugoslav associated enterprises Energoinvest-Sarajevo, for example, has signed a contract with the Ministry for Machine Building of China on joint research, the exchange of technology, cooperation and the engagement of capacities from Yugoslavia in the construction of various projects in China. The Yugoslav enterprise Kovinotehna-Ljubljana and many others also concluded contracts on cooperation with Chinese partners.

After the many talks held by representatives of Yugoslav and Chinese enterprises in Beijing, Yugoslav businessmen are of the opinion that a large number of new business arrangements can be expected on account of the mutual interest in the advancement and expansion of trade and other advanced forms of cooperation between the economies of the two countries.

KILISEVSKI TALKS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU OFFICIALS

AU251830 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Apr 79 pp 1, 16 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Bissau, 13 April--As part of his tour of West African countries Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, is currently on a 3-day official visit to Guinea Bissau, where he was accorded a very warm welcome.

"In the talks held so far with Premier Vieira full agreement was reached on the issues discussed, both those pertaining to international relations as well as those from the field of cooperation between the two countries." Kolisevski and members of the delegation were also informed of Guinea-Bissau's reconstruction.

"The meeting and the exchange of views between Lazar Kolisevski and Luis Cabral, leader of the country and president of the State Council, were assessed as very successful." Before the talks began Luis Cabral was presented with a uniform and baton of admiral of the traditional institution of the Bay of Kotor navy. Cabral expressed thanks and recalled his visit to Yugoslavia and his admiration for President Tito.

"In the talks Cabral and Kolisevski paid special attention to the imminent activities of the nonalined countries connected with the preparations for the summit meeting. The need to strengthen the unity of the nonalined movement and to confirm its authenticity was stressed. The disputed problems between the nonalined countries, which threaten the movement's coherence, were also discussed. Cabral and Kolisevski expressed their concern over the conflicts in Africa and outside it and stressed the need to overcome the disagreements between countries, particularly between members of the nonalined movement."

NONALINED RESOLUTION ON COOPERATION IN INFORMATION FIELDS ISSUED

LD270250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2230 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Lome, April 27 (TANJUG)--Today, on the second and closing day of a meeting in Lome of the nonaligned countries' intergovernmental council for coordinating cooperation in the field of information, 15 members of the council supported, in a constructive atmosphere and by consensus, an important document--the resolution on nonaligned countries' cooperation and actions in the field of information.

This draft "guide" for the nonaligned countries in the field of building the new information order and its range had been worked out jointly by Yugoslavia and Tunisia. The draft resolution, which includes questions of cooperation among the news agencies, broadcasting organizations, television, and newpaper published organizations of the nonaligned countries, was [word indistinct] by the representative of Tunisia.

The key points of the document include a passage reaffirming the substantive commitments of the movement of nonaligned, those representing its backbone since its very inception. The document notes that, "guided by its fundamental principles, the movement of nonalignment is committed as an independent international force outside blocs". On this basis alone--as agreed by the coordinating council members and formulated in the resolution--the movement of nonalignment "serves the cause of the preservation of peace and security". The document also points out that the nonaligned countries, guided by the known principles, "continue their struggle against all forms of foreign domination, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism and apartheid." It is only in these permanent goals of nonalignment, such as respect for the interests of both sides and cooperation based on the equal observance of rights, that the information and communication media too (?can) manifest themselves in the function of the struggles for a [word indistinct] world and play an "enormous role" in this regard.

Organization of the pool of nonaligned countries' news agencies whose coordinating committee is chaired by the representative of India [word indistinct] prominently also at this meeting. Chairman of the committee, Dr. Makenpar, informed the council members that the pool's prospects and development would be discussed at the next conference of directors-general of the nonaligned countries' new agencies, scheduled for late in June in Belgrade.

The resolution especially insists on coordination in the work of news agencies, mutual assistance in training the journalists and technical personnel, and emancipation from the dependence on big world information systems.

The sound broadcasting and TV stations also recommended to introduce various forms of interconnection and mutual supplementation. A TV festival of nonaligned countries which, as announced in Lome, is scheduled for next fall in Herceg Novi, Yugoslav southern Adriatic coast, is expected to be a review of nonaligned and other developing countries' achievements in the field of television.

In talks, as well as in the draft resolution, it was suggested that the broadcasting stations consult prior to the forthcoming world administrative conference on distribution of radio frequencies. At the conference, the nonaligned countries must strive for the more favourable use of frequencies than is the case in the monopolised distribution today.

The third intergovernmental council will conclude its work this evening with formal adoption of the resolution and the final document.

TITO SENDS GREETINGS TELEGRAM TO TARAKI

LD262256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1219 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, has sent the following telegram to Nur Mohammad Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

"On behalf of the people of Yugoslavia and myself, I have particular pleasure in sending you cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of Afghanistan and for your own happiness on the occasion of the anniversary of the April revolution. I am sure that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two nonalined countries will continue to develop successfully.

COMMUNIST PARTIES SEND ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO LCY

CPCZ Central Committee

AU251425 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG text of telegram from CPCZ Central Committee to the LCY Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party]

[Text] Dear comrades. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Workers Party (of Communists) in Yugoslavia, we send our sincerest greetings and warm comradely congratulations to you and through you to the Yugoslav communists and the workers class and all working people of the SFRY. The formation of the united revolutionary Marxist party as the leading force of the workers class fulfilled the aspirations of many years for the unification of the workers' ranks and represented a victory of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism under the most difficult conditions of the monarcho-fascist terror in Yugoslavia. Armed with the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the party played a decisive role in the organization of the liberation struggle against Hitlerite fascism.

We will never forget that the Yugoslav communists and working people were among those who wanted to come to Czechoslovakia's assistance at the most difficult moment, at the time of the Munich agreement. Many of the best sons of our peoples gave their lives in the struggle against the common enemy.

The militant traditions of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav peoples and the building of socialist societies in the CSSR and the SFRY have provided firm prospects for the development of mutual relations. We are linked by our common interests and aims and by our common ideology of Marxism-Leninism. We are building a social system in which the workers class headed by the communist party plays the decisive role.

As was emphasized at the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th LCY Congress, we are convinced that our mutually beneficial and fruitful cooperation and coordinated efforts will not only contribute to the prosperity and welfare of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslav peoples but also to realizing the noble aims which link us with all progressive forces of the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, many important successes in deepening and strengthening the comprehensive activity of the LCY and in fulfilling the great tasks of socialist construction in the SFRY in the interest of strengthening progress and peace in the world.

MPRP Central Committee

AU261317 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 79 p 16 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 23 April, TANJUG--The LCY Central Committee has received the following telegram from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the LCY:

"Dear comrades, on behalf of all communists of our country the MPRP Central Committee sends the LCY Central Committee and all communists of the SFRY ardent greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Yugoslav Communist Party. Formed in 1919 following the historic victory of the Great October Revolution and at the time of the upsurge of the revolutionary workers movement, the Yugoslav Communist Party has traversed a difficult but glorious road of struggle for the vital interests of the workers class and the working people of Yugoslavia and against imperialism and reaction. In the World War II years the Yugoslav patriots led by their Communist Party waged a valiant struggle against the fascist conquerors and made a worthy contribution to the historic victory of the anti-fascist coalition over the German fascist occupiers.

"We sincerely rejoice at the successes achieved by the Yugoslav communists and working people in the development of their economy and culture and in their socialist construction during these years.

"We are convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPRP and the LCY and between the MPR and the SFRY will continue to be developed and strengthened in the future in the interest of the peoples of both countries and for the benefit of peace and socialism.

"On the day of the historical jubilee of Yugoslavia's communists the MPRP Central Committee wishes you, dear comrades, and through you to all communists and fraternal peoples of the SFRY great successes in building socialism and in the struggle for peace and security of peoples."

Hungary's Kadar

AU251316 Belgrade Borba in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report on telegram from Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to LCY and SFRY President Josip Broz Tito on the 60th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party]

[Text] The telegram sent by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to LCY and SFRY President Josip Broz Tito says:

"Dear Comrade Tito. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and on behalf of the Hungarian communists and working people I send cordial good wishes to you and to the LCY Central Committee on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Socialist Workers Party (of Communists) of Yugoslavia.

"The road of the LCY, rich in action and experience, and its struggle for the liberation of the Yugoslav peoples and for social progress are well known to the Hungarian communists. We highly value the heroic struggle waged by the Yugoslav communists and other patriots under your leadership against the German fascist occupation.

"In the past more than three decades your country has achieved great results in building socialism. We note with satisfaction that, cultivating the best traditions of the joint struggle of the Hungarian and Yugoslav communists, the friendship between our parties and the comprehensive cooperation between our peoples, who are building socialism, are continuously developing to the benefit of the general cause of peace and socialism.

"On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of your party we wish the communists, the workers class and the entire people of Yugoslavia further successes, well-being and happiness."

Greek Communist Party

AU251428 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG text of telegram from the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party to the LCY Central Committee on the 60th anniversary of the Yugoslav Communist Party]

[Text] Dear comrades. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Yugoslav Communist Party we send, on behalf of the Greek Communist Party, warm revolutionary greetings and cordial congratulations to you and to all communists of the SFRY.

The 1919 formation of the Yugoslav Communist Party, the work of which has been continued by the LCY since 1952, represented an historic achievement of the Yugoslav workers class movement and a decisive prerequisite for the working people's struggle for social liberation and for peace and democracy.

The Greek communists value highly the struggle of the party which was the vanguard organizer and leader of the Yugoslav peoples' national liberation war during the Hitlerite fascist occupation and which led the Yugoslav peoples, with great sacrifices, to victory in the national liberation struggle, to the socialist revolution in Yugoslavia and to the establishment of the people's authority.

The Greek communists also value highly the SFRY's significant contribution to the struggle for detente and its deepening, for peace and for the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, for ending the arms race, for disarmament and for the development of all principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference.

The Greek Communist Party attaches great importance to the development and further strengthening of its relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the LCY because this is in accord with the interests of the peoples of our two countries, with the interests of our common cause, of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

We wish you, dear comrades, further success in building socialism in the SFRY.

Greek CP First Secretary

LD261854 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1642 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG)--First Secretary of the Greek Communist Party (of the Interior) Kharalambos Drakopoulos has sent the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia a telegram of felicitations on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the communist party--the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. "The principles of self-management in socialist society, the policy of national independence and non-alignment and peace in relations among states, as well as the establishment of the principles of equality, independence and non-interference mutual respect and cooperation of communist and workers parties constitute the firm foundations of new successes of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and decisive contribution to success of the revolutionary action in our time", says Drakopoulos in his telegram.

TITO RECEIVES TITO FUND DELEGATION 25 APRIL

LD261642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, this morning received a delegation of the Tito fund for award of stipends to young workers and workers' children of Yugoslavia. The delegation, which was led by Dr Boro Petkovski, president of the assembly of the Yugoslav Tito fund, comprised the presidents of the assemblies or executive committees of the Tito fund of the republics, provinces, and of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), and also Dragoljub Dragoban, president of the intermunicipal conference of the Zajecar League of Communists, the region from which this initiative derived.

Dr Boro Petkovski and Dragoljub Dragosan presented President Tito with a letter expressing gratitude, a membership card, medallion and gold badge of the Tito fund as a mark of gratitude for his support in the development of the fund.

Informing President Tito of the activities of the Tito fund, Dr Boro Petkovski stated that the fund has over the 5 years of its existence developed into an important institution with a million-strong membership and a solid material base. He stressed that the funds are formed on a voluntary basis and that one part of these funds is allocated in the name of solidarity to aid economically underdeveloped republics and provinces. The fund, which is formed on the delegate principle and in which overall activity is carried out on a voluntary basis, today awards stipends to over 13,000 young workers, first-class school children and students, and activists serving as models in their environments.

Having expressed satisfaction with the results hitherto achieved by the fund and gratitude at the devoted and successful work of all engaged in this work, President Tito asked how selection of award winners was carried out and how the amount of the stipends was fixed, how many young women there were among the award winners, how much membership dues were, and so on.

President Tito expressed his support for the fund's orientation of developing into one long-term foundation institution and of contributing as much as possible to training cadres in those professions which are most needed in the economy and society. At the same time he stressed that it is necessary to expand the circle of beneficiaries of the awards in such a way as to award stipends not only to workers but also to the children of other working people. In President Tito's opinion stipends could be given also to a number of students from the nonalined countries for short stays in our country in order to study our sociopolitical system.

President Tito then spoke about the consequences of the catastrophic earthquake in Montenegro, underlining the great solidarity of all nations and nationalities in our country and far beyond it, which demonstrated their support on this occasion too.

At the end of the conversation, in which all members of the delegation took part, Dr Petkovski thanked President Tito for the support which the latter gives to the fund and for the suggestions made with regard to its further development.

Also present at the reception were Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic.

PRESIDENT JOSIP BROZ TITO VISITS SLOVENIA 26 APRIL

LD261054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, arrived in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia today a little before 1000. Accompanying him were Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency.

President Tito was welcomed at Brnik Airport by the highest-ranking leaders and socio-political workers of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia: Sergej Kraigher, France Popit, Dr Anton Vratusa, Vinko Hafner, Boris Bavdek and Janez Zemljaric; Col Gen Franc Tavcar, Lt Col Gen Brank Jerikic and representatives of the Kranj Muncipality.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF POTOCAR GREETED ON BIRTHDAY

Tito Message

LD261642 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Marshal of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito, supreme commander of the SFRY Armed Forces, has sent the following congratulations to Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army:

"On the occasion of your 60th birthday, I am sending you cordial congratulations and best wishes for good health, personal happiness and long life. At the same time, I am also using this opportunity to pay you on this occasion a tribute for all you have done in the struggle for the liberation of our country and the building of the army, especially as regards the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

"Loyal to your people and the working class, to which you yourself belonged, you did not reconcile yourself with the occupation of the country. Following the call by the communist party, you joined the struggle against the occupiers and hardened in the fire of the revolution. As a soldier and communist, you successfully carried out entrusted duties. Your tested bravery and steadiness in the national liberation war, ability and persistance in the performance of tasks, included you already as a young man among the ranks of out-standing partisan commanders. Your rich wartime and commanding experience, woven in the postwar development of our army, coupled with self-sacrificing work, enable you also now to work resolutely for the further strengthening of our armed forces and their combat readiness, in which I wish you continued success."

LCY Presidium Congratulations

LD261712 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1347 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent the following greetings to Col Gen Stane Potocar, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army:

"Dear Comrade Stane, we congratulate you heartily on your 60th birthday and send you sincere best wishes.

"Since your early youth you have been an active participant in the revolutionary workers' movement and a steady fighter for the new socialist society, for national freedom and for the equality of our nations and nationalities. During the national liberation struggle you carried out a series of responsible military and political functions, displaying great courage, heroic devotion and exceptional military and organization capabilities in carrying out tasks of war and of the party.

"As an officer, teacher and commander, you have given, and still give, a lasting creative contribution to the development of the Yugoslav People's Army, to the further development of its combat preparedness, moral and political strength and to the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Always a consistent communist on Tito's path, you devotedly carried out tasks in the most responsible socio-political, party and military functions, making a rich contribution to the construction of our socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia.

In congratulating you on your birthday, we wish you good health, personal happiness and fresh successes in your responsible and fruitful revolutionary work."

COORDINATING COMMISSION REVEIWS ECONOMIC TRENDS

ID270202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the announcement by the Federal Secretariat of Information, today's meeting of the Coordinating Commission of the Federal Executive Council, also attended by the presidents of the republican and provincial executive councils, considered the economic trends in the first quarter of this year and the implementation of tasks laid down in the resolution on the policy of implementation of Yugoslavia's social plan in 1979. The meeting was chaired by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The participants agreed with the assessment of economic trends at the beginning of this year. It was noted that the situation in certain areas of economic life was not satisfactory and that unfavorable tendencies which appeared toward the end of last year, are still continuing. This applies above all to the increase of all aspects of expenditure beyond the agreed frameworks, unfavorable results in foreign trade due to which the deficit in the country's balance of payment is increasing, certain disruptions of the market and increases in prices which is contrary to the agreed policy.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the reasons and unfavorable tendencies should be more fully and concretely grasped, considering that they also include some which have been present for a long time. It was decided that during the preparation of the analysis on the present implementation of Yugoslavia's social plan, which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly at the end of May, special efforts should be made to grasp the reasons, because it is of special importance to make proposals and undertake measures for their elimination. It was especially emphasized that, in order to check and eliminate the expressed negative tendencies, action should also be taken to adopt long-term measures.

In keeping with this, it was also pointed out that still greater coordination and joint activity was needed between the Federal Executive Council and the Executive Councils of the republics and autonomous provinces regarding the determination of the character, contents and dynamic adoption of measures and their practical implementation.

This should insure fuller and more timely activity in the elimination of difficultues and shortcomings in the economic operations, and this by all social subjects.

At the meetings of the Coordinating Commission, it was especially pointed out that the tendencies expressed in the economic trends, were, among other things, also the result of a slow application of solutions appertaining to the system, above all in the field of the credit-monetary policy and the banking system, economic relations with foreign countries and in the planning of development.

It was decided that a more organized cooperation should be established between the Federal Executive Council and the republican and provincial executive councils to give further encouragement to the implementation and application of adopted solutions which concern the system.

PRICE OF OIL DERIVATIVES TO BE RAISED 27 APRIL

LD270110 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2010 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--According to the announcement of the Federal Secretariat of Information, the Federal Executive Council determined new prices of oil derivatives which come into effect on 27 April 1979.

The new prices of oil derivatives are as follows:

86-octane petrol goes up from 8.85 to 9.80 dinars per liter;

98-octane petrol goes up from 9.15 to 10.50 dinars per liter;

Gas oil--diesel fuel (D1)--goes up from 6.90 to 7.30 dinars per liter;

Gas oil--diesel fuel (D2)--goes up from 6.80 to 7.20 dinars per liter;

Gas oil--diesel fuel (D3)--goes up from 6.75 to 7.10 dinars per liter;

Heating oil for domestic use (LS and EL) goes up from 3.80 to 4.20 dinars.

Apart from this, the Federal Executive Council also determined the new production prices for heating oil--fuel oil and other derivatives--which go up by 18 percent, while retail prices will be determined in accordance with the existing regulations.

The basic reason for this increase is the high increase in the prices of crude oil on the world market which followed the decision taken by OPEC on 27 March.

In order to lessen this increase, the Federal Executive Council, in agreement with the republican and provincial executive councils, reduced the existing rate of turnover tax on these products and thus insured that the increase in the retail prices will be considerably lower than the increase in the prices of crude oil which amounts to about 26 percent.

EARTHQUAKE REGISTERED NORTH OF LJUBLJANA

AU270924 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 27 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Instruments of the astronomic and geophysical observatory in Ljubljana registered at 0722 hours [0622 GMT] this morning an earthquake of medium intensity, whose epicenter was 25 kilometers away from the capital of Slovenia. Its intensity at the epicenter, at the foot of the Kamniske Alpe, was between 4 and 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. There was no damage.

A medium-strength earthquake was also registered in the same region on 16 July 1977.

MORE TREMORS REGISTERED IN MONTENEGRO EARTHQUAKE AREA

AU251907 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Apr 79 AU

[Borislava Milutinovic report on situation in earthquake area of Montenegro]

[Excerpt] The Republican [as heard] Seismological Institute reported that three strong earthquakes were registered in the epicenter area today: at 0737 hours [0637 GMT] an earthquake of 5.5 degrees on the Mercalli scale, at 1345 hours [1245 GMT] an earthquake of about 4 degrees on the Mercalli scale and at 1615 hours [1515 GMT] an earthquake of 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale. Instruments also registered several tremors of a lesser intensity.

CONTINUING COMMENT ON MONTENEGRIN EARTHQUAKE, CONDOLENCES

Proposal on Earthquake Relief

LD270210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At their joint session today the delegates--members of the Federal Chamber and of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces--adopted the decisions of the SFRY Assembly in connection with the proposed measures to mitigate the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro.

Beforehand the delegates heard a report by Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who in his capacity as chairman of the Federal Executive Council coordination working body to remove the consequences of the earthquake in Montenegro, informed the delegates of all the measures which had been taken or would be taken to mitigate the effects of the earthquake. The delegates were given information today by the Federal Executive Council regarding this earthquake and the urgent relief measures.

The decisions state that the Federal Chamber and the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly fully endorse the actions and the measures taken by the Federal Executive Council and by federal organs and organizations to provide first most urgent relief to Montenegro.

The SFRY Assembly noted that the huge damage suffered by the people of Montenegro cannot be put right only as a result of the efforts of the working people of this republic. Lasting elimination of the effects of the catasbrophic earthquake is possible only with the efforts of the entire Yugoslav community.

Later in the session, Delegate Zarko Bualjic transmitted to the SFRY Assembly delegates a message from the delegates of the Montenegrin assembly. Among other things the message stressed that economic life in Montenegro had been put back for several years.

There was no speaker in the Montenegrin Assembly who did not stress the solidarity, brotherhood and unity and the strength of our Yugoslav community which is forged and tempered, proved and tested by the most difficult hours of history. The Montenegrin Assembly renders particular gratitude to the working people, citizens, organizations of associate labor and all socialist republics and provinces for exceptional support and selfless assistance.

The Montenegrin Assembly is aware that the basic burden of rehabilitation and reconstruction devolves on the republic.

However, in view of the existing situation and of the very limited economic possibilities of the republic the assembly expresses its conviction, said Bulajic, that the federation, in cooperation with republican and provincial organs, will accelerate the work in the quest for the appropriate solutions not unlike those in the wake of the earthquakes in Skopje and Banja Luka.

In the continuation of the session Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, read a report on cooperation with the developing countries and on the implementation of the Colombo economic decisions.

Aid for Earthquake Victims

LD251350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0835 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--At a session of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly today, Dragoljub Stavrev, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, submitted a report on the catastrophic earthquake which hit a large part of Montenegro on 15 April. It is obvious that it is impossible to speak at the moment about the extent of the damage caused by the elements; the assessment will require time since the destruction was enormous. What can certainly be said now is that this is damage with long-term effects, said Stavrev at the beginning of his report before the delegates of both chambers of the SFRY Assembly.

According to yet incomplete data, 94 people were killed and over 1,000 injured, 150 seriously. Most of the housing was destroyed or rendered unfit for habitation. Industrial plants, equipment, installations and other facilities were very badly hit. Some vital objects of the economic infrastructure--part of the port of Bar and part of the Adriatic Highway, part of the Belgrade-Bar Railway line, and so forth--were totally destroyed or partly damaged. The tourist economy was particularly hard hit by the earthquake.

Immediately after the earthquake the Federal Executive Council set up a coordinating body with the task of coordinating the actions and work of federal organs and organizations in cooperation with the Montenegrin Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces to provide the most efficient direct relief possible for the population in the stricken area. The Federal Executive Council decided to grant the Montenegrin Executive Council one-time aid amounting to 50 million dinars from the funds of the current budget reserves, and a 50 million dinar loan was also provided. Acting on a Federal Executive Council recommendation, the Council of Governors of the Yugoslav National Bank adopted a decision supplementing the decision on providing credits for banks to maintain their daily liquidity; a decision extending the credit deadline of those banks which provided credits for organizations of associated labor in Montenegro; and also a decision coordinating the volume and the dynamics of bank loans in 1979 whereby the credits earmarked for Montenegro are exempt from the restrictions imposed on such loans.

Stavrev went on to speak about the proposal to enact legislation providing relief for Montenegro amounting to 100 million dinars from the funds of permanent budget reserves. These funds should cover the cost of providing the first urgent relief from the permanent federal commodity reserves. The Federal Executive Council has approved and placed before the SFRY Assembly a bill on changes and supplements to the law concerning the securing of resources to eliminate the effects of natural disasters. This law is expected to be adopted at the May session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. This law is expected to increase the total amount of such resources, and will make it possible to use these resources to eliminate the damage caused by the earthquake in Montenegro.

These measures constitute an attempt to overcome the initial difficulties following the catastrophic earthquake. However, the serious long-term effects of the earthquake will require exceptionally powerful and organized efforts over a longer period of time, stressed Stavrev. Huge damage cannot be made good only through the efforts of the working people of Montenegro; the lasting elimination of the effects of the earthquake will be possible only with the efforts of the entire Yugoslav socialist community.

PCF Condolences

AU221710 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG--Apparent text of telegram of condolences sent by Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, to President Tito on the earthquake in Montenegro]

[Text] "It is with deep sorrow that I have just learned about the serious disaster which hit your country. On the occasion of this new trial, this misfortune which has certainly greatly affected you, knowing that your people will be able to come to grips with this with their untamed courage characteristic of them, I want to express my personal feelings of friendship, fraternity and complete solidarity."

PCI Condolences

AU221712 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Apr 79 p 7 AU

[TANJUG--Apparent text of telegram of condolences sent by Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party, and Enrico Berlinguer, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, to President Tito on the earthquake in Montenegro]

[Text] "Deeply saddened by the pain and sorrow caused by the grave natural disaster which inflicted your country, we beg you to accept the deep feelings of sympathy of the Italian communists and of us personally. We express our fraternal solidarity to you and we ask you to convey it to the people of Montenegro and to the people of other seriously striken areas, to the families of victims and to all people of friendly Yugoslavia."

Zhivkov Cables to Tito

AU242126 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Apr 79 p 13 AU

[Telegram by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council, to President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP and chairman of the State Council:

"With sincere regret we have heard the news of the catastrophic earthquake in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro which has caused loss of life and material damage. On behalf of the Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and on my own behalf, I express to you and to the Yugoslav peoples our deep sympathy. Please convey our condolences to the families of those who lost their lives."